INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the peop has vanished such Comtition.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

VOL. XVII NO. 75--- BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 28 1929 ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorprated in England.)

MAIL & PASENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
30 Mar.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,6[illegible]
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,090
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 „	xNarkunda ..		16,572
21 „	*Rajputana ..		16,568
28 „	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. in both directions..	£120	£90
Special Train across France to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
23rd July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

Single. Return.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th Mar.	8th April.
Hankow Maru ..	5th April.	13th „
Indus Maru ..	10th „	16th „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th May
Yokoh Maru ..	10th May	19th „
Chifuku Maru ..	9th „	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22159 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
9 A. M.		
28th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
28th Mar.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
1st April	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd „	Badra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd April	Ebro ..	Mombassa
10th „	Kanpara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 50/- only. Apply for particulars to the unersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent pon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busral.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Mar.	3 April
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	31 Mar.	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 Apr.	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 „	2 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 „	22 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

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The Indian Review.

(MARCH CONTENTS.)

FASCISM AT WORK
By Mr. Glyn Barlow.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY
By Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A.

THE IRISH NATIONALITY
By Mr. Thomas J. O. Connell.

THE DELHI SESSION
By "A Student of Politics."

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND
By A. Chessell Piquet.

THE NEED FOR A SANE EMIGRATION POLICY
By Mr. S. H. Mistry, B.Com.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF MALABAR
By Dr. V. K. John, B.A., B.L., Bar-At-Law.

IN THE NIGHT; (A Poem)
By Meredith Starr

FALSEHOOD IN WAR
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM
By Mr. C. S. R. Somayajulu.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES FARM COLONIES
By Mr. T. S. Gangadhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

A LOVER SINGS: (A Poem)
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THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS
By "An Indian Christian."

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THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th March to 11th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1929.

32004

REWARD OF Rs. 1,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undernoted 24 (Twenty-four) packages of Cotton and Artificial Silk goods were stolen from our godown, situate in Walji Soonderji's House at Gaiwadi on FRIDAY last, the 22nd instant between the hours 8 and 9 a.m.

A Reward of Rupees 1,000/- (One Thousand) will be given by the undersigned to any person or persons, either Police or private individuals, who will assist in tracing the stolen goods.

The Public are warned against dealing in these stolen goods.

1 Case	Metal Printed Satin No. 2000.	Case No. 19250.
4 Cases	Voil Pankha 44" No. 300	Case No. 57, 66, 67, 68.
2 ,,	Satin No. 82051.	
4 ,,	White Twill No. 171.	Case No. 240, 241, 243, 245.
1 Case	Art Silk Goods of ten Yards Piece No. 7777	Case No. 426.
3 Cases	Japanese Red Shirting No. 501	Case No. 783.
1 Case	Poonji 44" No. 331.	Case No. 2.
5 Cases	Japanese Art Silk Goods No. 331	Case No. 4, 8, 5, 9, 10.
3 ,,	Japanese Art Silk Goods No. 331	Case No. 7, 8, 9.

24 Cases in all.

ANANDRAM MUNGTURAM.

Bombay, 25th March, 1929.
357, Kalbadevi Road,
Above Surajmal Jeweler's Shop,
Telephone No. 23123.

31996

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

ON account of the Easter Holidays Week End Return Tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1929 and will be available for completion of the return journey upto 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1929.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journeys by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDSEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 20th March, 1929.

31990

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a list of Councillors coming into office on the 1st April 1929.

2. Appointment of the President of the Corporation for the year 1929-30.

3. Appointment of twelve members of the Standing Committee.

4. Appointment of a Representative of the Corporation on the B.B. and C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee.

5. Letters from (a) the President, Matunga Bandhu Samaj, (b) the Hon'ble Sir Munmohandass Ramji, Kt., Chairman of a Public Meeting of Hindus held in Madhav Baug, (c) the President, Shri Swagnati Sevak Samaj, (d) the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Shri Dasha Porwad Yuwak Mandal, (e) the President, Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, (f) the President, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and (g) Mr. Mehta Laxmidas Maneklal—Regarding the question of the provision of a common pot for drinking water in Municipal Schools.

6. Letter from Mr. Morarji Gokuldas—Suggesting that Volunteer and Boy-scout training should be made compulsory in Municipal Schools.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

7. Requesting sanction to Mr. H. Wald being allowed to draw Rs. 1,000 'plus' Rs. 50 P. A. per month as acting Assessor and Collector and to his substantive pay on confirmation as Assessor and Collector being fixed at Rs. 1,050 per month.

8. Recommending sanction to payment being made during 1929-30 (1) on account of unexpended balances of the grants for 1927-28 and previous years and (2) out of grants for 1928-29 remaining wholly unexpended at the close of the year.

9. Reporting that the Commissioner's letter requesting sanction to an advance of Rs. 19,589 being made to meet the bill preferred by Messrs. Dodd and Watson for professional services rendered by them in connection with the Storm Water Drainage Scheme, has been referred to the Drainage Committee.

10. Recommending approval to the arrangement arrived at by the Commissioner with Government for the assessment of the Development Department Chawls from 1st April, 1929.

11. Recommending approval to the Commissioner's proposal for the establishment of a non-contributory Provident Fund.

12. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 1,000 being appropriated as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost of providing and fixing a commemorative tablet on the compound gate of the Lord Willingdon Memorial Play Ground.

13. Recommending sanction to Mr. T. H. Bird, Test Audit officer, being allowed to draw a personal allowance on a grade scale of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 200 from 1st July, 1928.

14. Forwarding a report of their Sub-Committee regarding the schedule of powers and duties of the Standing Committee proposed to be delegated to the Special Committees.

15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,658 being made to meet the Municipal moiety of the rental of nine fire alarms installed by the Bombay Port Trust in the Docks.

16. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 131-3-3 being made to meet the Government claim as rent for occupying a plot of land belonging to them at DeLisle Road.

17. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

18. Re-appointment of the Special Committees of the Corporation appointed under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act.

19. Reconstitution of the Committees of the Corporation appointed under Section 38 of the Municipal Act.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

20. Reporting on an application from Bai Gopikabai, widow of the late Mr. S. V. Kulkarni, Head Master, Madhavrao Rokde School for a compassionate allowance in respect of the services rendered by her late husband as a School Master.

21. Regarding the question of the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F. and G. Wards for Moslem girls.

22. Forwarding the annual report of the Boy Scout movement for the year 1928.

23. Regarding the question of the proposed discontinuance of Pension contribution to Government on behalf of certain Primary School teachers serving under the Schools Committee.

24. Submitting a list of unanswered references from the Corporation for the quarter ending 31st December, 1928.

25. Reporting on the question of the posts of Deputy Superintendents under the Committee being kept open to the Senior Third Year Trained Teachers.

26. Requesting the Corporation to sanction an additional grant to meet the charges in connection with the revised scale of salaries of Municipal Vernacular Final Passed Teachers.

27. Forwarding quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

28-30. Forwarding (28) lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes, (29) a statement showing the number of motor vehicles taxed and (30) Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

31. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 235-6-0 to a Cemetery Karkoon in the Sanitary Branch of the Health Department.

32. (a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, intimating that the period for which five members were appointed by the Corporation to serve on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, will expire on 31st March, 1929. (b) Appointment of five members on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

33. Forwarding a copy of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Bombay Development Schemes for and to the end of the year 1927-28.

34. Regarding the question of introducing Free and Compulsory Primary Education in B and E Wards of the City.

35. Letter from the Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Forwarding copy of the Annual Report of the Museum.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

36-38. Submitting (36) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation, (37) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received and (38) a return showing the attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation of the Standing Committee, of other Committees and Sub-Committees and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation during the year ending 31st March, 1929.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

39. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the delay caused in paying the subventions to house-owners by the Health Department.

40. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining certain particulars about unqualified persons holding acting appointments in Municipal service.

41-42. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(41) For obtaining a report as to whether anopheles mosquitoes breed at Vadala Village and (42) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the prevalence of Malaria in Naigaon Development Chawls.

43. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For applying the rule for the election of members of the Standing Committee to the appointment of members on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga.

44-46. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(44-45) For requesting the Commissioner (44) to improve and repair certain roads within a month; (45) to have all private lanes in G Ward surveyed and improved; and (46) For requesting the Commissioner of Police to place extra Policemen opposite the railway stations abutting on Queens Road.

47. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the want of a Market at Dadar Parsi Colony.

48. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For reconstituting the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee as proposed.

49-50. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(49) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great increase in mosquito nuisance in F and G Wards; and (50) For obtaining a report from the Roads Committee as to the desirability of offering for sale or lease Municipal plots of land in F and G Wards at specially reduced cheap prices.

51. From Dr. J. V. Vera, seconded by Mr. M. David—For appointing a Committee to reconstitute the existing Committees of the Corporation.

52. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle—For expressing opinion that the seats allotted to the different wards should be redistributed on a more equitable basis.

53-54. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner (53) to issue instruction to all Municipal ward offices to receive complaints from the public such as overflowing of cesspools, etc., and forward the complaints to the offices concerned for attention and (54) to notify the public that whenever they notice nuisances such as overflowing of cesspools, etc., they should bring them to the notice of the nearest ward office for attention.

55. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused to the public by a urinal in Sukhalaji Street.

56. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to consider the whole question of the Drainage of the North of the Island.

57. Report of the representatives of the Corporation appointed to discuss with Government the question of the appointment of a Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

58. Regarding the question of giving a donation towards the expenses of the ensuing Baby Week Exhibition to be held in Bombay.

59. Regarding the question of the renewal of the Agreement between the Bombay Telephone Company, and the Corporation in respect of way leave rental and provision of Telephone and Fire alarms.

60. Regarding the question of the payment of fees to Messrs. Dodd and Watson for professional services rendered by them in connection with the preparation of designs, etc., for the proposed new pumping station for storm water at Love Grove.

61. Regarding plans and estimates for the construction of a new fully equipped Fire Brigade Station and Laskars' quarters, etc., at Mint Road.

62. Regarding the improvement of the portion of Parel Road lying between the Byculla Bridge and Byculla Station.

63. Regarding the nuisance caused by certain bullock stables at Belvedere Road, Mazagaon.

64. Regarding objections raised to the proposed construction of public conveniences off Gowalia Tank Road.

65-66. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to (65) dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee and (66) control and levy license fees on advertisements exhibited in tram cars and motor buses.

67. Regarding the question of numbering all hand carts and wheel barrows plying in the City so as to ensure proper recovery of license fees.

68. Regarding a Bill by Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for extending the franchise and making a payment of fees to members for attendance at the meetings of the Corporation and its Committees, etc.

69. Regarding the desirability of framing a rule or a Standing Order in regard to the disposal of petitions to the Corporation relating to Improvement Trust affairs.

70. Regarding the amendment of Section 80-A of the Municipal Act, in respect of appointment of temporary staff on Loan Works.

71. Regarding the interpretation of the word "Sanction" in the Municipal Act as "previous sanction" and not "'post facto' sanction."

72. Regarding the question of charging double fees in respect of sky-signs and advertisements exhibited without permission.

73. Regarding the question of giving a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Local Self-Government Institute and participating in the exhibition to be arranged by them.

74. Regarding the reduction of the minimum charge in connection with the fees for advertisement levied by the Municipality.

75. Regarding a change in the system of appointing Municipal Auditors.

76. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th March, 1929.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT will be OPENED as from 2nd April, 1929, Interest will be allowed on minimum daily balances at 4 per cent per annum up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. For further particulars apply to The P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., 56, Esplanade Road or at Mackinnon Mackenzie Building Ballard Estate.

32(

THE MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF BOMBAY, LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1929, at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.).

(Sd) DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT
Liquidator.

32003

PETIT LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

(Sd) DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT
Liquidator.

32002

NOTICE

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER HEREBY NOTIFIES under Rule 19 of the rules made by the Corporation under Section 31 A of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. X of 1928 that the Councillors mentioned below have been elected at the contested election for Co-opted Councillors.

1. Mr. Yeshwant Ganesh Pandit.
2. Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed
3. Miss Bachubai R. Lotewala.
4. Mr. Venkatrao Chimanlal Set... B.A., LL.B.
5. Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed N...
6. Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee ... M. L. C., J.P.
7. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tan...
8. Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., M. L. C., J.P.
9. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay.
10. Mr. Frederick William Petch, M. L. C., J.P.

A. R. DALAL
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th March, 1929.

3200

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC 1929.

This Railway will run additional trains as follows;—

COLABA TO SURAT.—(1) THURSDAY, 28th March, 1929. Departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping at 7 Down Passenger stopping stations upto Bandra, run through to Virarand stop at all stations north of Virar exept at Keiva Road and Karambele.

(2) Good Friday, 29th March, 1929. If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawr Express will run. Departure 7-0 a.m. from Colaba, carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad ad Daman Road.

SURAT TO COLABA—MONDAY, 1st April, 1929, departure Surat 8-50 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undesigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 14th March, 1929.

31948

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVN that a certificate for one share No. 286 of the Tapi Railway Co., Ltd. and one share No. 1536 of the Ahmedabad Pranej Railway Co., Ltd. standing the name of Bai Moti daughter of Narbheram Jivanram have been lost or staid.

The Public are warned against purchasing or dealing with the above CERTIFICATES in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1929.

L. N. GHEWALA,
For Bai MOTI, daughter of
Narbheram Jivanram.
Address:—34|36, Maruti Lane,
Puleshwar.

31999.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1330 of 1926.

DAMJI MOWJI and another...Plaintiffs,
vs.
SORABJI HORMUSJI WADIA and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be ... by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 O'clock in the afternoon (Bombay Time).

PARTICULARS.

... that piece or parcel ... of the Quit and Ground ... ther with the message, ... elling house standing ... lying and being at ... t, without the Fort of ... Registration Sub-District ... taining by admeasurement ... yards or thereabouts and ... he Books of the Collector of ... under Old No. 158, New ... d Survey No. 1673 and New ... 937 and assessed by ... Collector or Municipal Rates ... formerly under No. 28 and now ... ard No. 6442 and Street No. 74 ... g Cadastral Survey No. 3456 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhimjibhai Kallianjibhai Kallianwalla, on or towards the West by the house of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Manekbai, wife of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia; on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or ... of Government land or ground ... Quit and Ground Rent Tenure ... with the message tenement ... house standing thereon situate ... being at Nizam Street in Nu... without the Fort of Bombay in the ... tration Sub-District of Bombay, con... ing by admeasurement (234) Two hu... dred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 736-737, New Nos. 7910 and 7911, Old Survey No. 2672 and New Survey Nos. 938 and 939 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3455 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Manekbai wife of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Khatizabai Ramiabai, widow, on or towards the North by the Nizam Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector ... Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6443, 6444 and 6445 ... Street Nos. 76-78-80-81 Nizam Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants 5 to 10 abovenamed at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31864

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity etc.
Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ...
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

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For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Alfred High School, Bhuj, three B. A. S in Languages, one with Persian and English, another with French and English and a third with Gujarati and English as optional subjects. Apply with testimonials stating age, caste and also minimum salary expected, to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Cutch, Bhuj.

A R1523

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras. Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS with electric light and fans, in Kothari Mansion, Oppo. G. P. O. corner Mint Road, in whole or part. Apply on the premises.

C R1524

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.

M R1391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PYRO—KILL—Kills pyorrhea, germs and cures it, stops bleeding atonce cures toothache, gumboils, and firms the gums. etc. The wellknown herbal remedy for all dental diseases.— Highest testimonials Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.

T R1521

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale of the undermentioned property, held on the 22nd day of March, 1929, at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mr. GULAMALLI HASSANALLI and under instructions from Mr. ESMAIL MAHOMED JAFFER the Mortgagee of the above property, our client was declared to be the highest bidder for and purchaser of the said property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing according to the Collector's records 393 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 654 and 1512, New No. 6336, Old Survey No. 927, New Survey No. 2825 and Cadastral survey No. 436 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2115(2) Street Nos. 157—167 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomedalli, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdul Noorani, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Gangaram and Shakaram Shantoo and now belonging to Morarji Hirji and partly by the house belonging to Dhanji Manji and partly by the public passage and on or towards the West by the said Chakla Street.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32010

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 719 of 1927.

HIRALAL MAGANLAL and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.

V/S.

KALLIANJI DAMODAR and Others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1929, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Thursday the 11th day of April, 1929, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, containing an area of five hundred and twenty eight square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 33 of the Sopariwag Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a Road twenty six feet in width on the South by a Road twenty-six feet in width on the West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by plot No. 34 of the said Estate leased to Tricumdas Kallianji which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2/2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74/162 Parel, Sewri division and is with the diamensions and abuttals thereof together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 586 (1) Street No. 3 in rear.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. KHANDWALA CHHOTALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1929.

H. H. WADIA
Commissioner

8y891

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANDULHUSSEIN KARIMBHAI BOHRA of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client Mr. BALASHANKAR TULSIDAS, of Bombay, the piece of land, situate at Ville Parle, admeasuring 410 square yards, and bearing Final Plot Number 226 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Ville-Parle.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wanawat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, as pleader for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated the 26th of March, 1929.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL.
Vakil, High Court.

32006

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JANJIKER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1968 of 1927.

Lloyd Bank Limited Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mulji Haridas and Others Defendants.

By order of Messrs. J. W. Hyslop and A. B. Mavji, Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit by the consent order dated the 25th February 1929 in exercise of the powers granted by the Consent Decree dated 11th June 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or Parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed) lying and being on the South side of Janjikar Street (formerly known as Shaikally Janjiker Street or Bhandarwada Road) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 183 square yards (according to the Cadastral Survey—Register 180 square yards) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 550, new Nos. 6202, 6203 Old Survey No. 776 New Survey Nos. 2370, 2371 Cadastral Survey No. 168 of the Mandvi Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. Nos. 1846, 1847 Street Nos. 271, 273 Janjiker Street and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jaikisondas Gungadas and now of Thakar Virji Daval on or towards the West by a Halalkhore's passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Shaikh Kadar bin Shaib Lal and now of Ebrahim Dada on or towards the North by the said Janjiker Street and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by a Mahomedan mosque and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Moolji Haridas and were occupied by his tenents and are now in the possession of the Joint Receivers and are occupied by their tenents.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Commencing from Sat. the 30th March---Best Attraction

GRAND VARIETY SHOW.

THE "TIT-BITS" VARIETY Co.

Will Present Beautiful-Artistic and Classical Stage Dances in Latest Style.

ALSO

Krishna Film Co.'s Arabic Magnificent Picture

All European Players FINE DANCES and SINGING.

"HUR-AL-BAHAR" or "JAL-KUMARI"

Featuring—Lily of Indian Stars MISS GULAB.

Will be shown in conjunction At

KRISHNA CINEMA | DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NOTE SAT. NEXT.

FOR TO-DAY and TO-MORROW only!

THURSDAY and FRIDAY Specially for the EASTER HOLIDAYS!

"KING OF KINGS"

A Drama of Great Magnificence, Spectacular Splendour, Terrifying Tempests, Appalling Earthquakes, Riotous, Tigerish Rage, Undying Love.

The Life Story of

LORD JESUS CHRIST

In 18 reels—all complete in one show—a Miracle of Art—a Wonder Creation.

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at: 10 A.M., 6-15 P.M. and 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT NEW MARINE LINES (PLOT NO. 18) AND PIECES OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD GOREGAON AND MANORI VIA MALAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co. Attorneys for Lady Aimai Hormusji Wadia (Vendor) the administratrix of the estate of Sir Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 15th April next at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

(a) All that piece of leasehold land together with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate on the East side of Marine Lines Road on the Esplanade, admeasuring about 1660 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos 8452, 8453, Cadastral Survey No. 1433 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 3523, Street No. 37 and bounded on the North by Plot No. 19 Marine Lines, on the East by vacant land of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 17 Marine Lines and on the West by Marine Lines Road and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 18 Marine Lines.

(b) All that piece of vacant land situate on the East of Parel Tank Road, admeasuring about 9132 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 83, 3, 28, New Nos. 16593, 14116, 14143, New survey Nos. 2/2406, 2409, Cadastral survey No. 438 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1632 (a) etc. Street Nos. 20B etc. and bounded on the East by the property of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata, on the West by Parel Tank Road, on the North by the property of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata and on the South by the property of Shantaram Narayan Dabholker.

(c) All that piece of vacant Bhatty or Bhat land known as Morchool situate at Goregaon, Zillah Thana, admeasuring about 21 acres, 3 gunthas and 48 sq. yards, bearing Survey Nos. 49 to 52, Falni Nos. 6 etc Pot No. 2 etc. and bounded on the North by the ground of Limjee Maneckjee Shett, on the East by the ground of Limjee Maneckjee Shett, on the south by the river and Arum Hill and on the West by the ground of Aleixo Pedro Muccadum.

(d) All that piece of Grassy vacant land at Mouje Manori near Dharai in Taluka Salsette, bearing Survey Nos. 235 etc., Falni No. 4 etc., and admeasuring about 3 acres 4 gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (BUNGALOWS AT KIRKEE AND BHAMBHURDA

AUCTION SALE.

MAHABLESHWAR AND PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vacha & Co. Attorneys for Lady Aimai Hormusji Wadia (Vendor) the administratrix of the estate of Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 16th April next at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

(a) All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement and buildings standing thereon known as "Rose Bank", situate partly at Kirkee and partly at Bhambhurda, admeasuring about 26 acress, 37 gunthas bearing Survey Nos 16 to 19 Pot No. 1 Record of Rights Nos. 16, etc. and assessed by the Municipality under No. 172 and bounded on the North by the British Government Farm, on the South by the property of Mr. Vaidya on the West by G. I. P. Railway and on the East by the Road leading from Poona to Kirkee.

(b) All that piece of leasehold land together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon known as "Bohemia" situate at Mahableshwar, admeasuring about 14 acres 12 gunthas and described and particularly denoted as R. Survey No 20 in a certain map or plan of Malcolm Peth deposited in the Office of the Collector of Satara and is bounded on the East by R. S. Nos. 67, 121 and part of Public Road and beyond that S. No. 39 on the West by Public Road and beyond that R. S. No. 133, on the North by Public Road and beyond that R. S. No. 69 and on the South by Public Road and beyond that R. S. No. 123.

(c) All that piece of Vacant land without access situate on the North side of Fergusson Road, admeasuring about 1613 sq. yards bearing Collector's old No. 304 New Nos 12325, 12326, New Survey No. 12/2793 Cadastral Survey No. 438 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2165, Street No. 1161, and bounded on the North by the property of Balkrishna Vithoba on the East and South by the property of the Star of India Mills Ltd. and on the West by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vacha & Co., Assorneys for the Vendor or to the underl signed.

BENNETT & CO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

THE ENGLISH PLAYERS

Present

THE ROTTERS

The Sparkling Comedy in 3 Acts.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

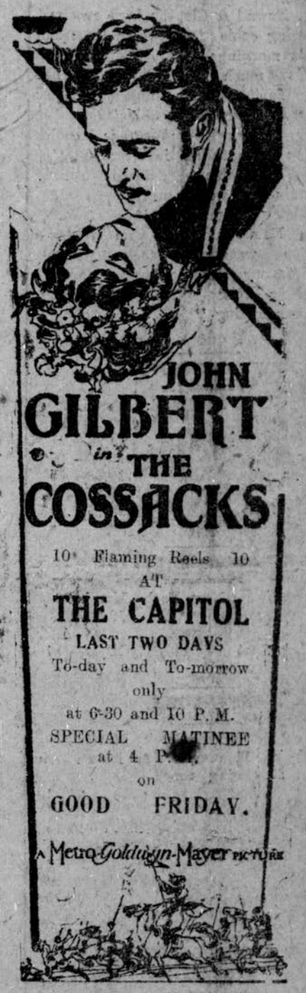
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Cinema To-day at 6-30 p.m.

WIDE OPEN

FEATURING

DICK GRACE.



EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Exclusive Home of Talkies and Synchronized Pictures.

At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

SEE AND HEAR

THE WEDDING MARCH

FEATURING

ERIC VON STROHEIM

FAY WRAY

One of the most remarkable motion pictures of the age.

It is Gorgeous and Spectacular!

It presents an exceptional cast headed by Von Stroheim himself.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Daring Mystery Melodrama of a Flying Squadron:—

THE LEGION OF THE CONDEMNED

With the Screen's New Star Pair of Lovers:—

FAY WRAY & GARY COOPER

A band of men seeking death in the air to cover the regrets in their lives—courting danger, seeking thrills, inviting disaster in one final attempt to forget their pasts.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 26th instant:—

July hibbest 20.32 (10-07 a.m.), lowest 19.63 (1-20 a.m.).

Heavy general selling in sympathy with easier stock market. Trade buying at limits.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 26th instant (8-30 p.m.).

Decline due dearer money and Stock Exchange weakness but trade heavy buyer on decline.

Market affected by high rate of money causing liquidation but evident over-sold. Rally likely.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables:—

From our Liverpool friends:—

"New York cables: General selling grains cotton because Stocks declining money 20 per cent."

Reuter New York:—

"Market was very weak on general liquidation, influenced by weakness of Wall Street, but later recovered partially on covering."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office this morning:—

"Market much steadier. Do not anticipate further decline unless weather conditions continue favourable."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Weather cooler light rains have fallen in Arkansas."

"New York cables general selling grains grains cotton because stocks declining money 20 per cent."

From New York:"Cotton to-day's decline due weakness stock market Strongly favour purchases present level."

From New York:—"Weakness securities, favour buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, March 26.
May	20.56—.10
July	19.95—.21
October	20.00—.07
December	19.88—.15
January	19.87—.16
Middling Spot	20.75 .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, March 26.
May	19.74—.18
July	19.80—.16
Middling Spot	19.49—.19

NEW YORK.

New York, March 26.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	20.78
July	20.27
October	20.16

New York. 11-45 a.m.

May	20.72
July	20.19
October	19.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 26.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

		Liverpool, March 26. Opening	Closing.
March		10.58	10.65+.10
April			10.65+.08
May		10.68	10.72+.07
June			10.69+.06
July	x	10.69	10.73+.06
August			10.66+.05
September			10.61+.05
October		10.54	10.58+.04
November			10.53+.04
December			10.53+.04
January		10.49	10.51+.03
February			10.50+.03
March			10.49+.03
Middling Spot			10.92+.06

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, March 27.	
F P Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 26-3-29	8587000	7418000
Receipts yesterday 26-3-29	21000	24000
Exports to date 26-3-29	6674000	5773000
Stock at Ports 22-3-29	1784000	1815000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-3-29	782000	887000
Stock at Liverpool 22-3-29	1099000	757000
Visible Supply 22-3-29	4610000	4656000
Quantity in Sight 22-3-29	13969000	12285000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 26.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.60+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.85+.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.10+.05
Bengal, Good	7.35+.05
Bengal, Fully Godd	7.60+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.85+.05
Oomra, Good	7.95+.05
Oomra, Fifly Good	8.25+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.55+.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.15+.05
Broach, Fine	9.40+.05
Broach, Superfine	9.65+.05

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, March 26.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot	17-7/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 26.
March	18.12+.13
May	18.35+.13
July	18.57+.13
October	18.63+.13
November	z18.77+.13
December	19.24+.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.40+.15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers April 43/

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. 43/

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Afloat Sellers 45/6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	12/2-1/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3-3/4
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/3-1/2
C & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 26.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Sellers April 28/2-1/4

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Buyers May/Aug. 28/6

LONDON METALS.

	London, March 26.
Copper, Braziers	£122
Yellow Metal	£92
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£220-1/4

TIN-PLATES LONDON MARKET.

London, March 26.

Tinplates, I.C., 20" +14", 112 sheets, per case of 108 lb. net s18/d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, March 26.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£20-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9 1/2
National Bank	£52-1/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86-1/8 Ex-dividend
Conversion Loan	£75-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£66-3/4
Consols	£55-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/3

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, March 26.
Demand Bills	484.81

LONDON SILVER.

	London, March 26.
Silver—Market is Steady	
Spot	26-1/16
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, March 26.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, March 26.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	5-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.

Mar. close at 8s. 10 1|2d. up 3|4d.

May close at 9s. 0 3|4d. up 7|8d.

July close at 9s. 3 1|2d. up 5|8d.

Oct. close at 9s. 5 3|4d. up 5|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Mar. per bushel del. 1.16-1|8 —3.

May per bushel del. 1.19-7|8 —3.

July per bushel del. 1.23 —2 3|4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, March 26.
T T Berlin on London	20.45-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	31.91
T T Milan on London	92.68
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.16
T T London on Prague	168.87

STOCKS AND SHARES

Nagpur Mill Shares Rise

INDUSTRIALS QUIET

Bombay, Mar. 27.

There was increased transfer business to-day on the stock exchange and price movements were narrow. Accumulation of unprotected short interest and good demand resulted in a sharp rise in prices of Nagpur Mill shares. The industrial section was quiet with no fresh development

Elphinstone Pref. shares opened at Rs. 32 and improved As. 4. E. D. Sassoon shares were a shade steady and closed at As. 10/6. Kasturchand changed hands at Rs 13/8. Khatau mills were done at Rs. 16/4. Dawn opened at Rs. 517/8 but improved to Rs. 520. Bradbury Ordinary shares were sold at Rs. 143. Meters were bought at Rs. 167/8. Laxmi Cotton realised Rs. 151/4. Ahmedabad Prantij Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 775. Gujarats were done at Rs. 82/8. Taptis were sold at Rs. 686/2. India Banks were steady at Rs. 101/8. Imperials opened at Rs. 1382/8 but declined to Rs. 1380. Barodas were done at Rs. 78/8. Central Bank opened at Rs. 21/4 and closed at Rs. 21/6. Power opened at Rs. 435 and declined Rs. 1/12. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 79/12 and closed at Rs. 80.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Bombay, Dyeing 877, 75-1078, 80, 81
Century 385, 86, 85, 86.
Colaba 125.
Crescent 130, 27.
Fazul 753, 55, 57, 55.
Indore 388, 86.
Madhowji 47.
Nagpur 470, 68, 80, 83, 81, 86.
New Great 216, 17, 18.
Pearl 461, 62, 63, 62, 63
Simplex 66.
Swadeshi 426, 30, 32, 31.
Burma 772, 73, 76, 77.
Hydro 1150, 48, 52, 53, 55, 53.
Tram 146.
Deff. 233, 31, 35, 34, 36, 37.
Ord. 65-8, 65, 64-12, 65-2, 66-4.
Bundi 19-14, 20, 3, 4.
Indian 314-6, 17, 18.
Katni Ord. 214, 19-6.
Alcock 292, 93.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 362, 345.
Appollo 60 nil 4/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 881-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 145.
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y 386/4.
Central India 100f 486/4.
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 10xd 125.
Crescent 100 9f. 127-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 520.
D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0-10 6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 196.4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6.8.
Fazulbhoy 250 755.
Finlay 100 10y 105
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 135/10.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1675
Indian Bleaching etc, 100 10f. 238/12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f. 386/4.
Jamshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kasturchand 50 nil 13/8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 76/4.
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 192/8.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1515.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharmasi 100 nil 47/8
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1125
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 2f xd 165.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 82.8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 218-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 55.
Pearl 210 19f. 463/12.
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 66/4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadeshi 100 10f. 431-4.
Swan Mills 25 nil 105
Tata Mills 25 nil 42/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101/8
Baroda 500 0/8 78-8.
Central 250 21-6.
Eastern £5 4sh 92
Imperial 500 40f. xd. 1380.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 342-8.
Union 5/11 3/12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f. 20-4.
Central India Mining 8.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 319-6.
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 20-8.
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 800
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11/12.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 161/4
Shivrajpur 20 2-11- 20-12.
United Cement 100 6y 90

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 777-8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 97/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 685.
Upper Sind 100 nil 35

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 128/12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 575.
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 10f. 1153-12.
Tata Power O 7,000 nil 433-12.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 180
Harvey and Sahapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 10 nil 10/8
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 20-8.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 293-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 227-8.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 777-8.
Dd. Contributory 50 12f. 277-8.
British Burma Petroleum 8i 4/15 4/12.6.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Law Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11-10.
Tata Construction 30 4y 52.
Tata Iron (Def.) 59 237-8.
Tata Iron (Def.) 59 237-8.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 34.8.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 193.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £108.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, March 27.

Linseed May 10-13-6.
Linseed Sept. 11-3-6.
Wheat May 8-4-9.
Wheat Sept. 8-1-6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 27.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,437
Linseed	29,962
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	6,045
Gingellyseeds	2,899
Poppyseeds	135
Groundnuts	23,744
Castorseeds	18,845
Rice	4,673
Myrabollans	4,789
Cottonseeds	16,083
Mowraseeds	75
Gram	5,779
Jowar	6,732
Maize	78
Barley	240
Bajree	2,833
	Tons.
Coal	1,810

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 27.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 March
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April
NEW YORK.
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 988
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950
JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 122 1/2
Bank Buying 60 days 119 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 136
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 26th inst
Shanghai/London 2/6 13/16 27th inst
Japan/London 1/10 26th inst
London/Paris 124.20 26th inst
London/Belgium 34.95 26th inst
London/Switzerland 25.22 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 25th inst. £4 4 11 1/2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 25th inst. 26 1/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 1/16 25th inst. 26 1/8 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1/2 25th inst. 56 11/16 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 p.c. 25th inst 5 11/32 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 15/32 p.c. 5 15/32 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7 per cent. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 4-1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 27.

3 1/2 per cent Ruppee Paper Rs. 72/26
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931. Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 83/8
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/13.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/3/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 81
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/
Forward Rates 3rd April Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/3/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/3/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1|4 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, March 26. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/11-1/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £/11/3

Castorseed, Bobby, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/0/0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/8/9

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

The local market opened at Rs. 362/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and after scattered business prices declined to Rs. 361/8 on increased liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were steady which improved a steadier feeling but renewed liquidation again depressed prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 361/12.
Broach J./A. 369/8.
Oomra, May 321/8.
Bengal May 268.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

The following statistics of American cotton at the week ending 23rd March show that about 3 lacs of bales of the present season's crop remain to be brought into sight. Exports are a million bales ahead of the last season so far. World's Spinners takings are larger by a million and half of bales than those of the season to date. The visible supply is gradualy sinking and now stands at 4,610,000 Bales against 4,661,000 bales last season at this time.

(Thousands Omitted).

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	196	13,969	12,285
Receipts at U. S. Ports	103	8,679	7,367
Exports from America			
To Great Britain	36	1,627	1,040
To Continent	76	3,746	3,698
To Japan, Canada &C	5	1,345	993
Total	117	6,718	5,731
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	333	11,620	10,099
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	61	2,007	2,012
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports		1,784	1,815
Stocks at American Interior Towns		732	887
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,044	1,959
Total		4,610	4,661
Last week		4,742	4,815
Difference on week		—132	—154
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All Kinds)		1099	828
Exports of American Cotton to India		NIL	5400 B/S 36400 B/S

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 27.

Bengal 267 May.
Broach 362 A.-M.
Broach 371 J.-A.
Umra 323 May.

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, March 27.			
Bengal	280	275	267	260
Sind	282	277	269	262
Punjab	278	273	265	258
Rajputana	280	275	267	260
Broach	375	370	365	360
Umra	333	327	321	311
C. P. No. 1	353	347	341	331
C. P. No. 2	343	337	331	321
Khandesh		296	286	
Muthia		276	266	256

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 27.

100	Japan T and Co., Hapur	290
100	Japan T and Co., Indore	300
100	Japan T and Co., Nandarbar	275
100	K Devchand and Co., Aligarh	286
100	Ralli Bros., Rotak	280
200	Ralli Bros., Dhulia	240
200	Toyomankwa, Khandwa	285
100	Volkart Bros., Khandwa	280
100	Volkart Bros., Mulkapur	280
100	Ramdas Dossa, Upland	373
100	E Spinner and Co., Arvi	322
100	E Spinner and Co., Chalisgaon	278
100	P R Vakharia, Nandura	292
100	P R Vakharia, Vambori	285
100	Etal India and Co., Blawar	268-1/2
100	A Damodar and Co., Arvi	312
100	A Damodar and Co., Pandharpur	305
100	Currimbhai, Upland	382-1/2

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, March 27.	
June	234.70	—0.40
Sept.	235.50	—0.10

LINSEED.

London, March 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/13/9

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £8/11/3

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.—Shipment Hull paid Mar/Apl. £15/12/6

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers Apl/May £17/6/3

OILS AND CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50 per ton.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition Victoria Gardens, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Kirkee Sportsmen vs. St. Xavier's College, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Children's Aid Society, Second Annual Meeting, St. George's Hospital, Nurses' Recreation Room, 5-45 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Good Friday Banks closed.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails of Feb. 14, due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition—Ladies Day—Victoria Gardens 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

UTHAMANA—To-day at Mr. L. R. TAIRSEES new bungalow "KALBHAIRAV BHUVAN," Dindori Road, Nasik, Uthamana ceremony of five co-opted votes which were found dead at Corporation Hall Bombay on Tuesday night will be held. Not at all mourned.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 27th March 1929 tenders to the amount of £805,000 at 1-8 6-d. were received and accepted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 3rd April 1929 on the usual conditions.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE—DADAR.

The Workers and Volunteers of the G Ward District Congress Committee are requested to meet at the Congress Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar, at 7.30 A. M. (S. T.) on the 29th, 30th and 31st March and 1st April respectively. Khadi will be hawked in the ward on all days and foreign cloth collected for bonfire.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on 22nd March and is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th April.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday.

Small-pox Attacks 9 Deaths 7 Plague Attacks 1 Deaths Nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Sstillborn) 80

The total mortality this day last year was 95.

CURRENCY DEPT'S. ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

Abstracts of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22 March 1929 (in thousands of Rupees.

Notes in circulation 1,89,15.63.

Reserve-coin and bullion:—

In India Silver coin 94.73.49 Gold bullion 32.21.61 Silver bullion 4.69.49.

Securities (purchase price) In India 42 92.85 In England 10.53.69.

Internal Bills of Exchange 4.00.60

CROYDON-KARACHI AIR MAIL

—:o:—

GREEK LANDINGS

LONDON Mar. 27.

Athens—The Government has decided to allow the Croydon-Karachi Air Mail machines to make 12 landings and take-offs in Greek territory pending the conclusion of the Anglo-Greek Convention.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	20.56
To-day's Opening Rate	20.58
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.67
Difference	plus .11
Broach Expectations	363 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	10.72
To-day's Opening Rate	10.65
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.62
Difference	—.10

DHUNDI RAJ THENGDI

—:o:—

A MAN OF PERSONALITY

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Among the Labour leaders who are arrested a man who is known all over Maharashtra by his fervour for the cause of labour is Mr. Thengdi. He has during his lifetime filled several roles and appeared before Maharashtra in manifold characters. He has been a science teacher, an engineer, an adviser of an important agricultural banker, a company manager, the proprietor of a machine shop and a general contractor. His has always been an active personality. He strongly believes that a man cannot enjoy his riches when his neighbour is starving.

Nagpur, the town in which he spent greater part of his life, is full of "Thengdi stories". No visitor to Nagpur can leave the town without hearing people discussing the opinions of Mr. Thengdi. In the days, when Brahmins rarely took to mechanical pursuits Mr. Thengdi was one of those who broke the rule. More than this he began to call himself a labourer, and began to talk of the good of the largest number.

A MODEST MAN.

He did not like to be called a patriot. He hated the title "Desha-bhakta" that was often prefixed to his name by those who wanted to compliment him. His annoyance at being called a patriot (Desha-bhakta) was taken in the beginning as a kind of affectation of modesty Mr. Thengdi explained his attitude. He wished the welfare of Indian not because they are his countrymen, but because Indians are men. He claimed to work for the welfare of Indians merely because they are to him the nearest members of humanity.

MRS. THENGDI INTERVIEWED.

When Mr. Thengdi was arrested he did all his business calmly, said Mrs. Thengdi in an interview. He wrote a number of letters advising his business connections that they should further deal with Mrs. Thengdi. Mr. Thengdi was arrested Wednesday morning kept in his own house till evening, kept in Poona in police custody till next morning. After Thursday morning Mrs. Thengdi saw him at the railway station she did not hear from him again so she wired to Mr. Chamanlal and received reply just to-day (26th) that her husband is keeping well. The Poona police officials did not allow the people in the city to garland him when he was taken away. They examined our chest, but did not take away any money", said Mrs. Thengdi. The police officers on the whole were courteous.

Mr. Thengdi has been known as a socialist in Nagpur for the last 20 years. For last few years he has been settled in Poona after selling his house in Nagpur. His son is a motor mechanic and has got his own workshop in Poona. Those people who came in contact with him once rarely forgot him. He has a plain blunt way of speaking, whether in personal conversation or on platform. He was once President of the Trade Union Congress and his speech there at the time attracted considerable attention on account of its simplicity and directness. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Thengdi although working together for a long time are men of differing views on social and religious matters. Dr. Moonje is a man who believes in the stability of the Hindu society and wishes to work for the retention of that stability. Whereas Dhundhiraj Thengdi is a man to whom the terms Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian are meaningless. There is only one religion and one code of morals and that is socialism. For this very reason although Dr. Moonje and Mr. Thengdi were at one time together in politics they afterwards went into different political camps.

THE SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

—:o:—

At a private evening function at the Government House on Tuesday Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes and a company of their friends were treated to an excellent selection of Indian music both vocal and instrumental under the guidance and direction of Prof. B. R. Deodhar, the Principal, and Mr. Kalianrai G. Ghoda, Honorary Secretary.

On conclusion of this most interesting entertainment the latter, on behalf of the management of the Indian School of Music, expressed their grateful thanks to Their Excellencies for their kind courtesy and honour that the students would highly appreciate and be greatly encouraged in their studies to cultivate scientifically the best Indian music.

His Excellency in reply said that he was very much impressed with the various items presented and appreciated the demonstrations and wished success to the institution.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 52/7, highest Rs. 52/10, closing Rs. 52/9/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/10/4-1/2, lowest Rs. 4/10/3, closing Rs. 4/10/4-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 53/12, lowest Rs. 53/8/6, closing Rs. 53/9/6.

"A FALSE CASE"

—:o:—

BOXER'S WIFE'S UNBELIEVEABLE STORY

MUSLIM ACQUITTED OF OUTRAGE CHARGE

The complaint of outraging her modesty preferred by Mrs. Al Rivers against Mahomed Asham alias Haji Kassum Ahmed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, was disposed off by His Worship when the case was heard on Wednesday. The Magistrate discharged the accused saying that the complainant and her husband conspired together to bring a false charge against the accused.

The complainant Mrs. Al Rivers, wife of an American pugilist employed in the Victoria Carnival at Sir Pherozesha Mehta Road in her evidence stated that on the night of March 2 when everybody had left the Carnival the accused came from behind and 'grabbed' her while she was taking her neck ornament.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.

The Magistrate in passing the order observed that the complainant had fared very badly in regard to the story of her neck ornament which was got up with a view to show why she lagged behind and did not keep company with her husband when he went to his tent.

There was another material contradiction in her evidence she had stated that her husband went out immediately on hearing her complaint and a little latter in her cross-examination she said that he was calm and collected on hearing her complaint and did not make any effort to go out. His Worship remarked that it was very remarkable that after giving full details of the assault her husband did not take any notice of the incident.

Proceeding the Magistrate remarked that if the accused was the man who grabbed at the complainant "he would never have remained at the tent but would have taken good care to make himself scare. On the contrary after the alleged assault he waited outside to see the complainant although she went in screaming.

With regard to the evidence of Mr. M. Rivers that when he quietly held the accused and told him to go away the latter caught him by the neck felled him down. His Worship was unable to understand how a well made boxer could be so unsteady on his legs.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

Tomorrow being Good Friday, the Office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue, of the Paper on Saturday.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT WELLINGTON CINEMA

—:o:—

"KING OF KINGS

The patrons of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) are informed that on account of the Easter Festive days the great and glorious Film "King of Kings" in 18 parts will be screened to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) as the feature programme. At no time in the world's history has humanity so hungered for the truth. Science has declared there is a God. And a groping, eager world cries: "How may we find him?" The answer goes back two thousand years—to a man who stood with a little band of ragged followers in the midst of bigotry, cruelty and ignorance. And who was that man? Lord Jesus Christ "The King of Kings" which will be screened at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-day and to-morrow is a miracle of art—a Wonder Creation. On Thursday and Friday there will be three shows at 10 A.M., 6-15 P.M. and 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THE ENGLISH PLAYERS

—:o:—

MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED

The General Manager, "English Players Company Limited" writes to point out a misstatement which unfortunately appeared in the "Chronicle." He states that it is 'entirely inaccurate" to say that Miss Beryl Sidney owns the "English Players Company". Miss Sidney is merely an artiste in the Company and is on exactly the same footing as any of the other artistes and no more. The Company is owned by S. Binney and P. W. Cawley."

EXTENSION OF VICTORIA TERMINUS

—:o:—

GOVERNOR PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

HIS EXCELLENCY PAYS TRIBUTE TO EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, performed the opening ceremony of the New Main Line Station Building, Victoria Terminus, on Wednesday afternoon before a large and representative gathering. The Governor on arrival was received by Mr. D. S. Burn, Agent G.I.P. Railway. His Excellency then inspected the Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway.

Mr. Burn then invited His Excellency to declare the station open for public use.

The Governor then severed the ribbon barring the 'main entrance to the station hall and in declaring the station open for public use, said:

It has given Lady Sykes and myself much pleasure to come here this afternoon and take part in a ceremony which marks the completion of an important development in the transport facilities of Bombay. The whole scheme is a great credit to the progressive administration of the G. I. P. Railway, to the foresight of those who designed this large extension, and to the energy and engineering skill of those who have been responsible for its construction.

Fortunately, if there is good management, extended facilities to the public often bring with them larger earnings, and from what we have heard to-day of the great increase in the traffic from and to this terminus we may hope that the G.I.P. Railway administration will receive an adequate return on the heavy expenditure that has been incurred on the new buildings, and on the alterations and extensions of the platforms and their approaches.

I need not refer at lengtli to the valuable contribution made by improved communication to the solution of the problem of over-crowding in urban areas. Here in Bombay we are too well aware of the difficulty of dealing with that problem and we have reason to be thankful to the Railways for the help they have given us in this matter. The opportunity they provide for those who can afford it to live in the suburbs is not only a benefit conferred on those who can do so, but, in the case of Bombay, it has the special merit of helping to develop those suburban areas which have been laid out for the purpose.

Refreshments were served by Brandon & Co., the popular caterers of the G.I.P. Railway. Messrs. Mody and Soares were present to supervise the service provided on a lavish scale Now that re-arrangements have been introduced, there is one special alteration likely to be noticed by visitors. The dining saloon of Messrs. Brandon & Co. has been shifted to the New Station. There is the remnant of the fine old refreshment bar left at the old station, near the North end of the well-known dining room on the ground floor. The bar will continue to flourish, at the avenue of suburban traffic. But in the New Station, Brandon & Co. have the equipment of first-class show of which Mr. Mody may very well be proud.

TIRED OF HUSBAND'S DRUNKEN HABITS

—:o:—

WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE

How a young Hindu woman brought an end of her life being tired of the drunken habits of her husband was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday. It appeared from evidence that Chandrabhagabai (18) was residing with her husband in the Improvement Trust Chawl at Imambada. On Tuesday night her husband Nagoo came drunk with two friends and demanded money from her for more drink. She refused to give and threatened to commit suicide rather than put up with his drunken ways. An altercation ensued and she jumped from the third floor of the house and died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of suicide remarking that she was disgusted of the drunken habits of her husband.

RAILWAY STRIKERS RESUME WORK

—:o:—

The workmen of the work-shop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at Parel who had struck work as a protest against the arrest of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla resumed work on Wednesday. The mills are closed on account of the Holi holidays and would reopen to-day. The strike of the 800 men of the Burma Shell Co. continued although efforts are made by the Labour leaders to bring about a settlement.

Under the Clock

BY TWINKLER

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1929.

The approaching general elections in Great Britain have induced many shining lights of Fleet Street to throw the glare of their research activity on the political turmoil in the country. What manner of fighters are these chief contestants? Is there any point of contact amongst them or are Messrs. Baldwin, Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald persons who can never meet for a common purpose? These are the questions being discussed.

* * *

Sir John Foster Fraser finds at least one point of contact between the Tory leader and the Labour leader.

* * *

Writing in the "Graphic" he observes: "If Mr. Baldwin met Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a railway carriage, neither knowing the other, and they fell into chat about affairs, it is likely that they would separate without learning each other's politics and having been in agreement most of the time."

* * *

How different from the Indian way of railway travelling. We in this country do not bother about being introduced always, before indulging in conversation and a railway carriage seems to us an ideal place for discussing politics in an acrimonious manner.

* * *

Some people in this country seem to have a lot of time on hand and a lot of physical and vocal energy to waste. For instance, because of a quarrel over a quarter of an anna between two persons, lots of others took a hand in the sorry game and from words came to blows.

* * *

This incident is reported from Bangalore. The affair is said to have assumed a communal aspect and the District Magistrate had to hurry to the spot with a posse of police.

* * *

When will the educated classes of the country learn that it is their duty to inculcate amongst their uneducated brethren the folly of indulging in such skirmishes? I look forward to the Inter-Amity Conference to-morrow to give practical advice in this matter.

* * *

Salesman: "This cloak suits you divinely, Madam."

Madam: "Send it home and I shall see whether it suits my husband first."

YOUTH LEAGUE FORGING AHEAD WITH BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Swadeshi Bazar in Jinnah Hall

The Bombay Youths have started their Boycott of British goods propaganda in right earnest. Meetings in every part of Bombay have been arranged to spread the message of Boycott and Khaddar worth several thousand rupees has been sold.

The Swadeshi Bazzar, which the Youth League is arranging during the National Week will be opened on Saturday 6th April by some eminent All-India leader. Great interest has already been aroused, and there has been a rush for stalls. The Swadeshi and Boycott Committee of the Youth League is busy making arrangements for making the Swadeshi Bazar as interesting and instructive as possible. All manner of genuine Swadeshi commodities will be exhibited and their variety is bound to come as a mild surprise to many friends who imagine that an article must be foreign to be good.

Youth League is keeping several stalls for itself. One stall has specially been reserved for their Valpakhady Social Centre, and will be entirely in charge of the boys of the Valpakhady Colony. Another interesting feature will be a daily vocal and instrumental music programme on the terrace of the Jinnah Hall every evening where some of the most distinguished musicians will delight the visitors. A refreshment stall will also cater to the more material needs of the sight-seers.

OUTSTANDING TREATS.

By far, one of the most outstanding treats of the exhibition will be the unique series of specially made posters and charts which will pointedly bring home to the people the salient facts of the exploitation of India. The first floor verandah has been reserved for the advertisement section and the charge for keeping one poster there is Rs. 5/-. Several Swadeshi manufacturers have already booked spaces here and applications are invited for the few which have not yet been taken up.

Youth League, to lend momentum its propaganda for Swadeshi and Boycott of British goods has been preparing a number of interesting token and mementoes. Boycott flags. Boycott buttons Boycott blotters, boycott bookmarks, badges, Boycot execise-books will be some of the insignias. Already a large number of volunteers have been enrolled for Youth League Boycott and Swadeshi work including a number of lady volunteers.

ADVANCE YOUTH MOVEMENT

—:o:—

NEW GUJARATI FORTNIGHTLY

The Youth movement is making lightening progress in the country. All over India, Youth League are springing up, and Youth is struggling to find new channels for the expression of its sentiments and aspirtions.

From the 1st of April a new fortnightly called "Nav Yuvan" will be started under the editorship of Mr. C. C. Patel in Gujarati. It will be published in Bombay, and is specially intended to give a stimulus to the Youth movement in Gujerati-speaking parts. Already a large number of contributors have promised help. The first number bears messages of sympathy from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Sadhu T. L. Vaswani and others. Mr. Yusuf Meherally contributes an interesting article on the "Chinese Revolution". Another article of special interest is the one on the Boycott of British goods.

Yet another deals with the Trade Union Movement. A Complete account of youth activities in Gujerat will also figure, in the first issue. The annual subscription is only Rs. 1/8/- and the Magazine which stands for complete Independence, Justice for Labour, a bold policy for Social Rebellion and fighting Communalism is bound to be a useful addition to Youthful Journalism.

"EGRAF ZEPPFLIN" FLIES OVER JERUSALEM

—:o:—

CONFETTI THROWN OVER A CROWD OF JEWS

LONDON Mar. 27.

Jerusalem—The "Graf Zeppelin" circled over Telaviv on its flight to Jerusalem, dropped confetti over a throng of Jews celebrating the feast of Purim, then proceeded to Ramleh and dropped mails there and then flew round and across Jerusalem.

Messages of goodwill were signalled from Deputy District Governor's house to which the Zeppelin responded.

Afterwards it departed and was reported to be cruising over Athens this morning.—Reuter.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27-3-1929:

Barometer (corrected to 32 degs. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.838 inches (.060 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.3 degrees (4.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (3.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 63 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 188 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10).

Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1929.

A REASONABLE CLAIM

We have suggested before that, if the Muslims as a body accept the principle of joint electorates unreservedly and reduce their demands for further safeguards to the claim of one-third representation in the Central Legislature the Congress and the Hindu Maha Sabha should be prepared to concede the claim. We shall consider the question in some detail to-day. It should be remembered that at present Muslims have nearly one-third representation in the Central Legislature and that the Muslim claim can be fairly regarded as a plea for "status quo". The historic Delhi proposals included the claim as a safeguard in lieu of the Muslims foregoing separate electorates. The Nehru Committee's first report conceded to the Muslims reservation on the population basis in provinces where they are in a minority with the right of contesting more seats, the reservation being limited to ten years. The non-reservation in provinces where they are in a majority, far from being a handicap, enables them to be returned in larger numbers than their population strength would warrant. This assumption is amply borne out by the result of the recent Local Board elections. The supplementary report of the Nehru Committee went further and almost indefinitely extended the period of reservation in the minority provinces and allowed the principle of non-reservation in the Punjab and Bengal to be reconsidered after ten years from the enforcement of the new Constitution. In short, the position now is that, with reservation on population basis in the minority provinces and all but certain excess representation in four provinces, Muslims can secure nearly a third of the representation without any weightage being guaranteed now. It is necessary for all to remember these facts to see that the extremely small difference between the Muslim claim and what is already conceded to them does not justify any rigid attitude on the part of Muslims or Hindus or any breaking off of negotiations. Referring to this point in his recent book "Responsible Government," Syed Tofail Ahmad, M. L.C., writes: "Is the question so serious that we should be prepared to break up our negotiations if we cannot succeed in getting 33 per cent.? or we should be prepared to accept it if we can agree on other matters? Our view is that we should be prepared for the second alternative." We plead that the Hindu Maha Sabha may also be prepared to concede the Muslim claim rather than stretch things to a breaking point.

The question is sometimes asked: "If the Muslims are in a position, under the revised Nehru Report, to get nearly a third of the representation in the Central Legislature, why should they demand a Statutory guarantee?" The retort has been: "Where is the injustice in asking for an admitted probability being made a certainty? A minority specially needs a sense of security, and after all, there is such a thing as the slip betwixt the cup and the lip." The retort is not wholly convincing but the main argument of the Muslims, to judge from Mr. Jinnah's speech at the All-Parties' Conference, seems to be that the admittedly probable excess representation in provinces where they are in a majority should only be transferred to those provinces where they are in a very small minority. This seems to us a fairly reasonable plea. The Nehru Report itself objected to the Muslim claim not on the ground that it asked for too much but because it was difficult to work it out in detail without upsetting the general scheme.' But if the claim is recognised as fair and, if all things considered, if is expedient to concede it, we think that the method of working it out in detail is not beyond the resources of the Nehru Committee with the inclusion of Mr. Jinnah.

AT IT AGAIN

—:o:—

Miss Katherine Mayo is at it again. Undaunted and unashamed, the "drain inspectress" is providing material for British Imperialists who are interested for a political purpose in giving the widest publicity to a prejudiced and rankly dishonest and one-sided picture of Hindu India. Miss Mayo's second attack upon Hindu civilization is contained in a book of stories entitled "Slaves of God" and as a Free Press Beam Service message announces, the book is receiving very purposeful attention in the British anti-Indian Press. The "Daily Mail", for example, reviews the book at length. The reviewer expatiates on the qualifications of Miss Mayo for writing these "episodes from real life." He declares that she is "an impartial American witness and has no prejudice against the Hindus and no predilections in favour of the British". But it is curious that this saintly personage with such a consuming desire to reform the Hindus, should have written "Mother India" in a style which every unbiassed person must consider the style of mean vituperation and slander. The deep resentment and pained protest from every section of Indian opinion against her libel on a whole nation has left Miss Mayo unmoved. She pursues the vile work of slander but she little realises that Hinduism, which flourished when the forefathers of her race were emerging from a state of barbarism, Hinduism which has made to the progress of humanity a distinct and a lasting contribution, is quite capable of reforming itself without her sinister aid. She charges the modern Hindus with over-sexuality. Similar charges can be made against the people of other Western countries based on the kind of evidence a pornographic mind loves to collect. But it is significant that a people like the Hindus who are painted in such devilishly black colours are still able to hold their own in spite of political subjection which hinders the reformist elements among them from ridding it of social maladies like infanticide and child marriage. Let Miss Mayo abuse the Hindus. Nothing less can be expected from a professional calumniator of her type.

NO RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

—:o:—

There is to be no relief for the poor person who wants to indulge in epistolary pleasures in India. The one pice post-card was considered by the millions of India's poverty stricken people as a veritable blessing, and when, owning to financial stringency of the after-war era, they were denied the continuation of that blessing, they hoped the denial was to be only temporary. Year after year in the Assembly, popular representatives have sought to bring back this boon to the poor but with no success. This year too the official-cum-nominated bloc has refused to listen to the protest of the poor and Mr. Achary found that his motion for the reintroduction of the pice post card was thrown out by thirteen votes. But the agitation to bring back the convenience of the pice post card must continue.

SEVERE HARDSHIP

—:o:—

German aeronautical industry has suffered a great loss and disappointment in the terrible accident which befell the giant airship "Europa" and reduced her to a mass of charred timber. Very great hopes were entertained in Germany and America about the capability of this huge 46,000-ton liner to cross the Atlantic in record time and thus regain for Germany "the blue ribbon of the Atlantic." A lighted cigarette end thrown away incautiously has marred this hope and caused a loss of two million sterling, the estimated cost of the airship. But German enterprise will, we are confident, know how not to be discouraged by this mishap and will secure capital to rebuild the "Europa", parts of which are fortunately salvageable.

A UNITED INDIA.

ABOLISH THE CURSE OF SECTARIANISM

(BY 'ABDULLAH BIN ABDULLAH.)

Sectionized by religion, debased by and through politics, divided by, through, and with caste, inflammable at any moment the tension of the religious leaders reaches boiling point, India and Indians, Christians as well as non-Christians, Hindus and Muslim alike, in short all lovers of a United India cannot but view with pleasure the work contemplated by the Inter-communal Amity Conference to be held on Friday and Saturday of this week in the city of Bombay.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

There can be no doubt of the hold upon the masses of the teachers of religion in India of all communities; it is for this reason that the promoters of the idea would extend an open arm to the preachers and teachers of each and every community. Surely for the uplift of the nation to which we owe our nationality nothing is too great, and for this reason if for no other it is hoped that the leaders of the two great Christian bodies, Protestants and Catholics, may find the appeal at least interesting and thus be drawn nearer in the common work of freeing the land from one of its greatest curse, to wit, sectarianism.

FINDING COMMON GROUND.

Will Hindus be brought closer to Mahomedans and Mahomedans be led to embrace as common brethren Hindus if the truths of their respective religions be, so to speak, brought to each others doors? Can the curse of Untouchability be wiped away from the land by the preaching of a common fatherhood, and a common resting place for all those who would ameliorate the hardships of their fellow-creatures? Can the moral tone of the nation be raised by the preaching and unifying of the three fundamental principles upon which society, if it is to fulfil its aims, is built? Can economics and religion find a common nest, be preached from the same pulpit, and voiced by the same herald of truth? These and other topics are what the Conference proposes to tackle with a view to the better understanding of one another, and the realising of a United India, unfettered by caste, freed from bigotry and superstition, and filled with the Eternal Truth, preached by pagans as well as non-pagans alike, the Common Brotherhood of Man.

IN THE GRIP OF CUSTOM.

Justice, as we see it, may, when closely examined by an unbiassed thinker, show all the horrible forms of an injustice intolerable to people whom we regard as inferior in every way to ourselves. Custom, right or wrong, holds us as with a rod of iron, so much so that the ideal laid down by the Stagyrite, "persue an argument to its final limits even though it be to our disadvantage" is not to be sought for in the land, which to others is the home of Holiness.

"Cleanse me O Lord and I shall be clean, Cleanse me with hyssops and verily I will be clean," is the cry of a people of old, who like India of to-day, is fast approaching the days of captivity, and if, for no other reason than to help stop that downward march, to which we are fast inclining, and which in the end can but lead to effacing us from the name of nations and people, the Inter-Community Amity Conference should be given a whole-hearted welcome.

Of the programme further particulars shall be given later but it is the pious hopes of the promoters of the Conference that while all that they hope to achieve may not be attained, other sessions at no distant future may crown their initial efforts with success. The fact that the goal sought will benefit all communities should draw a full house at each meeting to be held at the Prarthna Samaj.

(Continued on pag 11.)

FUTURE OF INDIAN JUTE

HOW TO IMPROVE THE INDUSTRY

(By S. H. MISTRY.)

We cannot say whether any considerable effect has been produced on our jute industry by the recent brief announcement that a New Zealand firm has successfully experimented with a fibre that promises to become a formidable rival of jute. Our industry has always disregarded such threats in the past, and we shall not be wrong when we say that the said announcement has hardly perturbed its equanimity. Yet such a sense of absolute security is likely to do more harm than good, for we must realise that the many attempts that have been made in the past, and which still continue to be made, at discovering a suitable substitute for the Indian jute fibre, though hitherto they have proved ineffectual, even ridiculous to some extent, are characterised by earnestness of purpose, which is the throwing off the yoke of the Indian fibre. The phenomenal prosperity which our Indian industry has brought to us has perhaps not enabled us clearly to realise how intensely foreign buyers of our jute manufactures chafe under the Indian monopoly; and we perhaps do not know the number of men engaged on the farm and in the laboratory in European and American countries who have devoted themselves to the problem of evolving a natural or synthetic fibre likely to challenge the supremacy of our product.

DANGEROUS RIVAL.

Now and again we are informed that this attempt has succeeded and that though hitherto we have been laughing at such vain attempts and experiencing an inner joy that springs from a feeling of security, it is possible that one day we shall be taken unawares and be forced to awaken to the reality of a dangerous rival. The pages of the economic history of many countries are strewn with examples of such a possibility, and we know that the changes resulting from either a substitution of raw materials or technical discoveries are catastrophic. This is particularly true of a monopoly, be it a monopoly in a raw material or a manufactured article. The very fact of a monopoly spurs those dependent upon it to unusual activities directed towards a partial or complete escape from it. Though the exact statistics of the annual value of jute goods manufactured in India are not available, it has been estimated that the home consumption of jute manufactures is about one-fourth of their exports from India; thus the strength and prosperity of our industry lie mainly in the export trade. Now since 1924-25 the value of exports of jute manufactures has varied between Rs. 55 and 60 crores; besides, there are huge exports of raw jute, the value of which widely fluctuates between Rs. 25 and 40 crores; so that at their lowest these exports bring in not less than Rs. 75 crores. What a calamity it would be were we faced with the reality of a shrinkage in these exports consequent upon our customers happening to grow a substitute fibre in their own country!

PRICES TO BE REDUCED.

Of course the most desirable method by which to ward off the outside attacks would be so to cheapen our jute manufactures that no other fibre could possibly hope to compete with our own. It is not a problem of fibre as such, but a fibre that can act as a cheap substitute for jute. The prices of Indian exports should be so low that at that level there cannot remain any inducement for a manufacturer hoping to utilise a rival fibre. And we believe that hitherto we have charged monopolistic prices for our exports; if anything will ruin our industry, it is high prices; the outside danger, if it comes, will really be a product of our tendency towards monopolistic prices. It will be our own greed, more than any threat from a rival source of raw material, that will ultimately decide the issue whether or not foreign countries will become independent of us in matter of jute bags and cloth.

It will never do for us to play the role of a monopolist; we can at once considerably reduce prices for our exports without any fear of not making a fair or reasonable profit, thereby removing a potent cause of discontent among our customers who will then be induced to relax their efforts at breaking our monopoly. A very substantial part of their opposition will thus disappear, and we shall have saved our industry without in the least weakening its position. Not only has jute done well as compared with our other industries, but in matter of profits also it has surpassed some of the most flourishing industries of western countries. The lowering of the present high rates of dividend will not only result in an immediate lowering of prices of jute goods, but it itself will lead to a still further reduction.

UTILISATION OF RAW JUTE.

To us the one problem for our jute industry to solve seems to be the progressive utilisation of the huge quantities of raw jute that are at present exported. If our industry is to absorb the entire supply of raw material, it can only be brought about by the availability of large capital resources, for an extension in our industry that is to use up an additional supply of raw material worth at least Rs. 30 crores must necessarily be on a gigantic scale. It is only by distributing fair dividends that the industry itself will be enabled to solve the problem of increased financial resources to meet the desired extension. It is suicidal to fritter away potential capital resources for the sake of declaring handsome dividends; a wise conservation of them would result in lowering the prices of jute goods through an

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Flimsy Excuse.

As the general elections in Great Britain approach, the Tories become more and more anxious to explain away the causes of the growing unemployment in the country. The Baldwin Government's notorious failure to alleviate the miseries of the working classes will be a strong plank in the Labour and Liberal electoral speeches and the Labour leaders in particular will be the most severe critics of the futile legislative efforts made by the Baldwin Cabinet to reduce unemployment. The speech made by the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland in the Commons on Tuesday explaining the causes of unemployment is sure to exasperate the working classes. He attributes it to the decline in emigration and the decline in foreign trade. If the principal remedy to reduce unemployment is, in Tory eyes, the shipping abroad of the unemployed, nothing shows more the bankruptcy of Tory statesmanship than this callous remedy. The efforts of the Baldwin Government to re-capture foreign trade by their "safeguarding" legislation have been subjected to devastating comment by the Opposition and have so far failed miserably in their object. The Tories will have a hard time of it to persuade the working class voter that they have cared to ameliorate his condition.

Examination Reform.

A correspondent points out that it is a terrible strain on the University examination candidates to answer two papers daily of three hours each, with but an hour's interval, for several days at a stretch. He suggests that either only one paper should be set every day or that the two papers should be set one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, so as to leave a longer interval of four or five hours. Either of the two suggestions seems to us better than the present practice and we commend them to the University authorities. There are some other ways of reducing the strain on the candidates without reducing the standard of examinations. For instance, it should be possible to reduce the time for most papers to two hours or two hours and a half by making the questions more pointed and by testing the candidate's intelligence more than his carrying memory. The Syndicate and the School Leaving Examination Board may usefully give a little more attention to this much neglected aspect of examination reform. We are confident that some features of the Intelligence Tests, now very popular in America and England, can be safely adapted to the requirements of our examinations.

Industries in Bihar.

The annual report of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa for the year 1927-28 shows that the Industries Department in that province, as in many other provinces, is satisfied with routine and shows little enterprise in the development of industries. We learn that the Bihar Department spends nearly three-fourths of its income on the educational institutions under its charge and only one-fourth on industrial development. This is only a trick of transferring some items from the Education to the Industries Department just to swell the figures about the expenditure on the latter. There are great possibilities for hand-spinning and hand-weaving in Bihar, as may be judged from the fact the All-India Spinners' Association is carrying on about 30 khadi centres in the province on thoroughly business lines. The province is one of the poorest in the country and millions would be benefited if the Government could interest themselves in the khaddar industry.

Brothels in Bombay.

Once again have the women of Bombay represented to Government the urgent need for suppressing the areas of commercialised vice in the City. A deputation of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, which includes 27 affiliated Societies, met the Governor of Bombay on Friday last and presented to him a manifesto demanding the "redemption of the promise" of 1923. When the Prostitution Act was passed in that year, an undertaking was given by the Home Member that its salient defect, the retention of vice areas, would be speedily remedied by the passage of amending legislation for the penalising of brothel-keeping. The Act penalised brothel-keeping by men but not by women. The result has been that commercialised vice continues practically unabated. It degrades thousands of people physically and morally and has promoted a most immoral traffic. And the appalling spread of venereal diseases in the city is a great menace to the whole population. It is amazing, therefore, that all these years Government have turned but a deaf ear to the resolutions passed at various public meetings demanding a speedy amendment of the Act. The deputationists now demand that all brothels must be closed down within three years, the interval allowing for the deportation of foreign women and the repatriation of up-country girls decoyed into the city by unscrupulous traffickers in human bodies under the protection of law. The demand is most reasonable and cannot be said to be premature. The least that Government can do to fight prostitution is to penalise brothel-keeping by women as well as by men.

MAHATMAJI WILL NOT PAY THE FINE.

Rupee one for "Breaking" Police Regulation

"TO LIGHT BONFIRE IS CRIME"

"Police View is Correct View" Says Magistrate

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

MAHATMA GANDHI HAS BEEN CONVICTED AND FINED ONE RUPEE.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE HIGH COURT WILL BE MOVED FOR THE REVISION OF THE DECISION IN THE CASE AGAINST MAHATMA GANDHI.—A. P.

—:o:—

Mr. Ronburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment imposing a nominal fine of Mahatma Gandhi Mr. K. S. Roy and others of Re. 1/- each. As soon as the judgment was announced Mr. Sen Gupta said that so far as Mr. Gandhi was concerned last time he was instructing him Mr. Gandhi had pleaded that it would be impossible for him to pay if he was fined at all.

Mr. Sen Gupta said he would communicate with Mr. Gandhi and ascertain whether he would pay.

Mr. Roxburgh said he would have dealt with him under Section 562 of First Offenders Act but that section did not apply to a Police Act.

The amount of fine of Rs. 5 for the five accused was subsequently paid by a pleader on behalf of the B.P.C.C.—A. P.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT

—:o:—

CALCUTTA Mar. 27.

The following is the full text of Mr. Roxburgh's judgment:—"The only question to be decided is whether Section 66 (11) of Police Act applies to Shraddhananda Park formerly known as Mirzapur Square. Mr. Sen Gupta contends that the Park is not a street or thoroughfare even allowing for the definition of street in the Act. His argument is as follows:—

In the first paragraph of Section 66 the provision is "whoever in any street thoroughfare or public place of resort commits any of the following offences." The offence in sub-section (11) is:—Whoever set fire to or burns any straw, etc. in or near any street or thoroughfare. The omission of a place of public resort here is intentional. The idea is to confine the offence to places of passage. Similarly though a street is defined as any road, alley, footway, square, court, lane or passage whether a thoroughfare or not to which the public have permanently or temporarily the right of access and thus includes a square and the word "square" should be taken to refer to a place of passage of a like kind to the others mentioned. In other words "square" refers to the streets or roads or passages round the inner enclosure and not to the enclosure itself.

SHRADDHANAND PARK IS STREET.

Reference was made to the English Acts and some question arises as to what would be expected to be the intention of the law in the matter. We may refer to the law in London under the Metropolitan Police Act of 1867. A street shall include any highway or other public places where a thoroughfare or not and any of the Royal parks, gardens and possessions maintained by the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and public buildings shall be deemed to be public places. That is to say the definition is in a very form and Shraddhananda Park would clearly be a street under this definition.

The Act of 1867 then defines certain offences, some similar to those enumerated in Section 66. The offence is covered by section 654 of Metropolitan Police Act of 1839. Every person shall be liable to penalty of not more than 40 shillings who within the limits of Metropolitan police district shall in any thoroughfare or public place commit any of the following offences:—"Every person who shall wantonly discharge any firearm or throw or discharge any stone or missile to damage or danger of any person or make any bonfire or throw or set fire to any fireworks .....

"TO LIGHT BONFIRE IS OFFENCE."

Thus it is an offence to light a bonfire in any thoroughfare or public place which would certainly include Shradhanand Park.

Mr. Sen Gupta relies on Police Town Clauses Act of 1847 and case of Curtis vs Embery (law reports 35 ex 369) where definition of street in that Act is discussed. He quotes the passage and says that as used in the Act of Parliament it must manifestly mean public road a road which public have right to use for passage. This is so with all places mentioned. They are all places of passage and all meant to be public or otherwise. Square, which was not public, that is enclosure of square would be within the meaning of Act. He then refers to Town Gardens Protection Act of 1863 that there is a distinction between the enclosed garden in a public square and the square itself, but the latter act appear to me to defeat his argument. The Act is to provide for private enclosed gardens, squares etc, that have been set apart for the use of inhabitants thereof and to provide for removal of buildings that may have been allowed to be built there or where the gardens have been neglected in certain circumstances. If a garden has been allowed to fall into neglect the Metropolitan Board of Works may invest it in a committee of inhabitants or if inhabitants do not form a committee a board shall vest it in an appropriate vestry or board who shall henceforth take charge and maintain the same as an open place or street. In other words, "either enclosure of a square maintained by private inhabitants or square. And then there is the provision for the committee to make bye-laws or else it is taken over by local vestry or board and becomes public place or street and is subject to provision applicable to them under Police Act. It is clear that in England setting alight of bonfire in a place such as the present, would be punishable. No provision is there made for police even to give permission.

Returning to Section 66 the defence sets store by the fact that only streets and thoroughfare are mentioned in clause (11) and assert that omission to mention place or public resort, though it appears in first para, shows intention to exclude such places.

It would be extraordinary if there was a law that anyone could fire off guns or let off fireworks with impunity in a public square like this. If other offences enumerated in section 66 were considered, we fined they mainly relate to driving vehicles Yet in clauses 1 and 2 for example no specific mention is made of places, that is, these are ones where we might expect idea of place of public passage to be emphasised and place of public resort to be omitted. Again clause (3) runs:—Whoever without reasonable excuse shall drive a vehicle otherwise than on left or near side of road". If, then, we are to make a point of mention of road we get to the absurdity that it is no offence to drive on left side of a street or lane etc. Para (4) has no mension of place, 4 (A) mentions public thoroughfare. If we are to lay stress on this then obstruction in a public street, lane, passage, etc which is not a thoroughfare is no offence. So also in clause (10) only thoroughfare is mentioned and it will be no offence to drive a noisy cart to the annoyance of those residing near a street or place of public resort.

BAD DRAFTSMANSHIP.

This argument holds it evident that in clause (II) no special emphasis is to be laid on fact that place of public resort is not mentioned. These words do not appear in any definitions of any offences under the section. The drafting of the section is hardly the best for it reads: "Whoever in any street or thoroughfare commits any of the following offences". Then subsection (II) says: "Whoever lights any bonfire near any street or thoroughfare". It is evident that the words "place of public resort" in the first para also covers subsidiary paragraphs and there is nothing to be made of the fact that the words do not appear in the offences described in para (II). I find then that the "square" and the definition of "street" cover enclosure within boundaries of square. In Calcutta Police Act it is made clear that reference in all cases is to places where public have temporarily or permanently right of access. If enclosure is private definition will exclude that part of square.

I also find that there is no intention to limit the offence described in Section 66 (11) and to exclude

Continued on page 8.

CHANG ATTACKS CHEFOO.

—:o:—

Treachery of Nationalist Troops

SMALL LOOTING IN TOWN

LONDON Mar. 27.

Chefoo.—Changtsungoliang's attack has been completely successful due to the treachery of the Nationalist troops. Chang entered the town in the morning practically unhindered and took over control of the cable station. The Nationalists earlier retreated eastwards towards Ninghaichow, evacuating quantities of munitions.

All is quiet.

There has been a small amount of looting.—Reuter.

UNION OF KENYA TAGANYIKA AND UGANDA

—:o:—

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S MISSION

LONDON Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Thomas, Col. Amery said that it was proposed to ask Sir Samuel Wilson to proceed to East Africa as soon as possible to discuss recommendations for closer Union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda and such modifications as might appear desirable with Governments concerned and also with any body or individual representing the interests concerned with the aim of finding a basis of general agreement.

It would be Sir S. Wilson's task to ascertain on what lines the scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable. His report, obviously, would not be available until after general election. Any proposed action, as far as this Government was concerned, would be submitted to Parliament.

Col. Amery, Emphasised that Sir Wilson would in no way be commiting the Government or Parliament.—Reuter.

NEW "STOCK" IN MARKET

—:o:—

Heavy dealing in "Election Majorities"

LABOUR QUOTATIONS STEADY

LONDON, Mar. 27.

New "stock" in which Throgmorton Street is dealing heavily nowadays is "election majorities" daily fluctuations in which denote in the broker's opinion the outcome of the general election. The recent feature has been a rise in Liberal "stock" at the expense of Conservatives while Labour has hitherto been steady. To-day's quotations however marked a slight Liberal set-back. Conservatives marked 266 to 270. Liberals 90 to 94 and Labour 258 to 262. Thus the purchaser of Conservatives at 266 will receive one unit cash for every seat Conservatives secure over 266 or lose a unit for every seat below.—Reuter's Special.

CO-OPERATION INCONVENIENT

—:o:—

CHANNEL TUNNEL INQUIRY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Baldwin stated that owing to the imminence of the dissolution of Parliament co-operation of Party leaders in Channel Tunnel enquiry was inconvenient and Government had decided to establish under the auspices of the Committee of Civil Research an impartial Committee to enquire into the economic aspects of Tunnel and other Cross Channel projects. Mr. Baldwin added that the consideration of the political and military aspects of the problem would be postponed until the Committee had reported on the economic aspects.—Reuter.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Members of the Committee to enquire into the economic aspects of the Channel Tunnel Scheme will be Mr. Edward Robert Peacock (Chairman), Lord Ebbisham, Sir Rowland Blades, ex-Lord Mayor of London, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Clement Hindley, and Sir Frederick Lewis.—Reuter.

"NAWAKAL" EDITOR GETS ONE YEAR JAIL AND FINE OF RS 2000

—:o:—

Mr. Khadilkar Receives Sentence with Perfect Calmness

JUDGE SEES NO GROUND FOR LENIENCY.

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Blackwell and a special jury at the High Court Sessions of the case against Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Nawakal" on a charge of sedition under section 124A of the Penal Code.

The prosecution evidence having been finished on Tuesday, Mr. Khadilkar made his statement to the Court on Wednesday, after which counsel addressed the jury. The case would be over by Wednesday evening.

MR. KHADILKAR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Khadilkar in his statement to the Court denied the charge. He explained that in writing the articles, his intention was to expose the fallacy of connecting Bolshevism with Bombay riots. He referred to the leading article of the "Times of India" of 6th February, not as a justification of his own article in "Nawakal", but as an explanation of the same.

Mr. Khadilkar read out the portion of the "Times" article in which a connection was suggested between the Bombay riots and Bolshevism on various grounds. To expose this fallacy, the accused wrote the articles in question in the "Nawakal."

The Advocate-General that addressed the jury.

RIGHT PROCEDURE.

Defence Counsel Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, in his address, asked the jury to guard against the error of first assuming the guilty intention of the accused, and then seeing whether the articles were consistent with that intention.

That was putting the cart before the horse, cart Mr. Desai. It was a vicious circle.

The right procedure was to read the article, as a whole and then see what is the accused's intention.

Mr. Desai had not finished when the Court rose for lunch.

Continuing Mr. Desai said that the jury should not be led away by stray words or phrases, but must judge the article as a whole. Counsel then referred to the article in the "Times" of February 6 in which a connection was sought to be established between the Bombay riots and Bolshevism. It was the duty of a publicist like the accused to expose the fallacy and with this object the articles in question were written.

ONLY TO GIVE FORCE TO HIS ARGUMENT.

The accused, to give force to his point, says that it is as absurd to say that Bolsheviks are behind the Bombay riots as to say that Government are behind the riots. That was a well-known method of argument, known as "argumentum ad hominum" and it did not mean that accused was alleging Government to be behind the riots. What he meant was that both are equally absurd. Undoubtedly he said that Government had benefited by the riots in the sense that they got support for the Bolshevik Bill and in other ways. But merely because advantage was taken by Government of the riots, accused did not suggest that the riots were created by Government to get the advantage. The writer clearly said that the efficient cause of the riot was the kidnapping scare. There was, therefore, no scope for suggesting any other cause of the riots.

In the article in question the accused tried to show that neither the Bolsheviks nor the Government were responsible for the riots. But the immediate or efficient cause was the kidnapping scare, while the pre-disposing or preparatory causes were the poverty, economic distress, etc. And the ntwo set of causes construed to produce the riot.

IN DISCHARGE OF PUBLICIST'S DUTY.

Concluding Mr Desai said it was a publicist duty to analyse the situation and give his own opinion about it, according to his right. He asked the jury to judge the article in the manner he had suggested.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship in his charge to the jury explained that on all questions of faet, the jury were the sole judges of faet, and any

Continued on page 8.

TO CONGRATULATE MR. KHADILKAR

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Youth League, Bombay, on Friday, at 6.30 p.m. in the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall to congratulate Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, the Editor of the "Nawa-Kal", on his conviction. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

BACHA'S FORCES DEMORALISED

Warring Tribes Decide to Stop Fight

ABRUPT END OF HADDA CONFERENCE

Soviet 'Planes to Evacuate Foreigners from Kabul

PESHAWAR, March 26.

The Hadda Conference opened on 22nd March and came to an adrupt end on the 23rd. Only two resolutions were passed, one contemplating neutrality of Shinwaris and Khugianies and enjoining adherence to Amanullah, Bacha Saqao or whosoever succeeds in establishing a central Afghan Government.

END OF TRIBAL WARFARE.

The second resolution enjoined discontinuance of tribal warfare between Shinwaris and Khugianies for six months. Anyone infringing this agreement is liable to pay a fine of twelve thousand Afghan rupees. Haji Saheb Qarangzai attended the conference without his followers. Chaknawar Mulla did not attend the conference. Hasham Khan has proceeded to Kunar Valley.

NADIR KHAN GOES TO GARDEZ.

Ghiasuddin Ghalzai conferred with General Nadir Khan at Matun Cantonment on 24th but details of interview are not known. It is believed that Nadir Khan will be leaving for Gardez very shortly.

EVACUATION OF EUROPEANS.

Evacuation of Europeans from Kabul will commence in the second week of April. Russian aeroplanes will carry passengers from Kabul to Kirmaz. The journey will take four hours and it is understood the fare per head will be sixteen pounds. The Turks and Persians in Kabul have also decided to leave the place.

BACHA'S FORCES DEMORALISED.

Latest news from Kabul shows that Bacha-I-Sanao's forces are quite demoralised. One thousand soldiers were recently sent to an outpost out of which two hundred and thirty-five have deserted with arms.

ALI AHMED JAN.

Ali Ahmed Jan who was to have left Peshawar by the Karachi Mail this afternoon changed his programme at the eleventh hour and left this place by the Bombay Express in the evening.—A. P.

BHARATPUR MAHARAJA DEAD

New Delhi March 27.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur expired at his Delhi residence at 4 this morning.—A. P.

(His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Sir Kishen Singh Bahadur of Bharatpur was born in 1899 and succeeded his father to the "Gadi" of the State the following year. During the Great War (1914-18) the Bharatpur Durbar rendered valuable help in both men and money. The administration of the State has since been placed under the control of the representative of the Government of India.)

"BANGLAR KATHA" SEDITION CASE

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN WITNESS BOX

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was examined to-day before Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Satyaranjan Bakshi, former Editor "Banglar Katha" and Satyaranjan Mukerjee, Printer, were charged with sedition. Prosecution based their comments on a letter of the Pundit to Mahatma Gandhi which appeared in the paper on December 26, 1928. Pundit Jawaharlal examined by Mr. Sen Gupta said he was at Lucknow on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission when there was a fracas. On this occasion a young man offered him two revolvers. He wrote about the matter to Gandhiji within a day or so after the incident. He told him the person was a member of the C.I.D. but witness had no personal knowledge except letter published in Young India. Cross-examined by Public Prosecutor witness said he subsequently learned the name of the man was Ahmee Shah.

Public Prosecutor:—Did you mention the name of the young man in your letter to Mahatmaji?

Witness: I don't think I knew it at that time. Students told me they suspected that man belonged to the C.I.D.

Public Prosecutor:—That man and you belonged to the same political party?

Witness:—Police don't belong to any political party.

Public Prosecutor:—Did you and that man belong to the same political party?

Witness:—I hope not.

Witness added he heard that Ahmed Shah belonged to the University where he was a librarian or some such thing.

Re-examined witness said his impression was unfavourable towards Ahmed Shah when he talked to witness.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—Did he tell you wherefrom he got the two revolvers?

Witness:—No.

Qestion:—Did he admit having offered you any revolver?

Witness:—Yes.

Further hearing was adjourned till April 4.

Contrary to expectations, Mahatma Gandhi was not examined in this case on behalf of defence.—A. P.

GERMAN GIANT LINE DESTROYED

—:o:—

"Europa" Reduced to Charred Timber

CIGARETTE END CAUSES BLAZE

LONDON, March 27.

Berlin.—A watchman dropping a cigarette and among inflammable decorating materials is believed to be responsible for the fire on "Europa" which has now been controlled, though flames spasmodically shoot up charred decks. Engineers express the opinion that the stern quarters, lower deck and engine room are salvageable. Remainder of vessels is a chaotic mass of charred timber and twisted metal.—Reuter.

"EUROPA" ABLAZE

—:o:—

GIANT GERMAN LINER

LONON, March 27.

Hamburg.—A fire, the cause of which is not known, broke out in the forepart of the new 46,000-ton liner "Europa" at the Blohmvoss shipyard.

"Europa" was launched in August last year and should have sailed for New York on 21st August next on her maiden voyage in expectation of regaining for Germany the Blue Riband of the Atlantic. The flames spread very rapidly and enveloped the whole vessel in a few minutes. The efforts of all firebrigades of Hamburg were fruitless. The firefloats pumping water had to withdraw for fear of being crushed by the liner which listed as she was burning.

"Europa" and her sistership "Bremen" also launched last year) were being equipped in the most luxurious style and were expected to cross the Atlantic in less than five days. "Europa" was valued at two millions sterling and fully insured.—Reuter.

"FRAUD FROM BEGINNING TO END"

CALCUTTA, March 26.

"The whole affair was a fraud from beginning to end. It is necessary that the public should be protected from this form of swindle. It is easy in particular for Europeans in this country to set up business, as these people did, dressed in the guise of respectability and, chameleon-like, take advantage of the trust given to European enterprise." Thus observed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day convicting J. Wilkins a European and N. Balasubramaniam, a Madrasi of the firm of B. Miller Blythe and Co. of Calcutta on two separate charges of cheating and conspiracy, and sentencing them to imprisonment for two years and one year respectively, dentences running concurrently.—A. P.

London.—It is announced that the Budget will be introduced in Paliament on April 15th.—Reuter.

"RIGHTS OF LEGISLATURES TAKEN AWAY"

Viceroy and Finance Bill

SENDS A WORD TO ASSEMBLY TO PASS IT IN FORM RECOMMENDED BY GOVT.

Move to Restore Salt Tax to Re. 1-4

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

The Assembly reassembled to-day after four days' holi recess and the interval has certainly resulted in some depletion in the non-official ranks. The lobbies were busy trying to unknot the Finance Bill tie. It appears that not many have realised what legal and constitutional difficulties their vote on the salt tax will cause the Government.

SALT TAX ORDINANCE.

Speculation for the moment indicates that the Government would issue an ordinance to collect taxes from the 1st of April to cover the period between now and the enactment of the Finance Bill. But a different course may be adopted if the Assembly makes any further changes in the Finance Bill, as for instance, in clauses regarding the postal rate.

It seems that the Government feels that the vote on the salt tax will not justify the extraordinary procedure mainly with a view to conclude the consideration of the Finance Bill by the end of the financial year and the fact that non-official members from all the parties joined in reducing the salt tax gives the motion a different complexion.

POSTAL RATES.

But if the postal rates are reduced the Government will probably treat the vote as definitely obstructive and will consider the recourse to the recommendation of the Pull very necessary. Therefore, much will depend on to-day's discussion in the Assembly as to what attitude the Government will take on the subject. One section of the lobby opinion declared that the occurrence of this intriguing position at the time when the Simon Commission was in Delhi added additional interest to the subject.

SIMON MEMORANDUM.

Pandit Nilkanta Das asked whether the Government had submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission recommending the amalgamation of the Oriya speaking tracts. Mr. Crerar replied that a copy of the memorandum was being placed in the library of the House. It made no recommendation and no immediate steps were contemplated by the Government of India to constitute an Oriya province. Representatives of the Oriyas had expressed their views before the Statutory Commission.

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

Half an hour after the Assembly met non-official attendance slightly increased as the Congress party members entered from the party room. It is understood that they informally discussed the attitude to be adopted at further stages of the Finance Bill especially in view of reported decision of President Patel to hold an all-night sitting if necessary to conclude discussion of Bill by to-morrow evening. General agreement was only very short speeches should be made on postal and income-tax rates so as to enable third reading to be taken up to-morrow and that even at third reading only principal members should participate to emphasise the party's opposition to Bill on constitutional grounds. Lobby circles opine that this decision of Congress Party might enable Bill to leave for Council of State by to-morrow night.—A. P.

Dewan Chamanlal did not put his short notice questions relating to treatment of Meerut prisoners. Probably they will be put to-morrow.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt (Swarajist) moved that for letters the rate be half anna for weight not exceeding one tola and half anna for every additional tola or fraction instead of being one anna for weight not exceeding this weight.

At this stage the lobbies received the news from Calcutta that Mahatma Gandhi had been sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee.

Proceeding Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that India was very poor country and increased postal rates were hitting hard those in humbler stations of life. The Post Office was a public utility and civilizing department and should not merely be concerned with balancing of budgets.

Sir Bhupen Mitra explained that the amendment, if accepted, would result in loss of one hundred and fifty lakhs to Government which amount they could not afford in the present state of their finances.

Amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Acharya next moved for nice postcards.

Rev. Chatterji: Will that also be taxing poor people?

Mr. Acharya: Yes, in the long run.

He concluded by suggesting that Government could put up rates for telegrams and effect further economy in administation.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargva felt reduction in rates would stimulate consumption and thereby would make up loss.

Mr Jogiah also suggested higher rates for telegrams and telephones.

Sharfaraz Hussain approached the question from humanitarian and economic points of view both of which justified reduction in rates in interests of poor people.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt supporting the amendment charged the Government with lack of humane feelings. He held the Department of Labour should have been termed as Department of Exploitation of Labour. He asked why other departments of State were not run on commercial basis or was it reserved for Postal Department only to be commercialised?

Sir B. S. Mitra could not accept the amendment as it would mean loss of ninety lakhs to Government he repudiated the suggestion that Telegraph Department was living on Postal Department.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtulha next moved that rates for sample packets be quarter anna for every five tolaor fraction thereof instead of half an anna at present.

Sir B. N. Mitra reminded the House that similar motion was rejected without division in 1925.

Amendment was rejected and the House rose four lunch.

After lunch no further amendments were moved to postal rates which were consequently carried without alteration.

Income-tax rates were next dealt with.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargva wanted to move an amendment for no tax on members of Hindu undivided families as such but on them in their individual capacity. Sir George Schuster remarked tha it was frivolous amendment as assembly had already decided on this question. The President agreeing with the Finance Member ruled that amendment was out of order.

He pleaded that the class of persons with annual incomes ranging between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 was most hard hit owing to the need of educating and marrying off their children.

Mr. Jogiah supported the amendment strongly.

Sir George Schuster said that while he had some sympathy for the argument of the supporters of the previous motion moved in the interests of the poor, he had little sympathy for this motion, which would cost the revenues Rupeess 141 lakhs a year.

The amendment was put to the vote and negatived.

Mr. Mukhtiar Singh next unsuccessfully moved two amendments, one amendment in favour of raising the minimum limit of taxable income of an undivided Hindu family to Rs. 4,000 and the other amendment, in favour of raising it to Rs. 3,000.

DIFFICULT UNIT TO BE FILLED INTO LAW.

Sir George Schuster, opposing the motion, said that it was dangerous to introduce premature legislation by an amendment to the Finance Bill. It did not giv a adequate opportunity for the discussion of the amendmedts which if accepted would create difficulty for courts in interpreting income-tax law and in practice all Hindus would be exempted from paying any income-tax. It was true that the joint Hindu family was a very difficult unit to be fitted into law.

The other clause of the Finance Bill were subsequently carried without further discussion.—A. P.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO ASSEMBLY.

When all the clauses of the Bill and the Title and Preamble had been put to the vote and passed by the House, the President called on Sir George Schuster to move the third reading of the Bill Sir George Schuster proceeded to the Chair and handed over to the President.

The sealed envelope which contained a message from the Governor-General, that the House should pass the Finance Bill as originally introduced, namely, with the salt tax at Re 1-4-0.

When the message was read by the President, all the members of the House, according to the practice of the House, stood up to hear it but the Congress members and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, on the Nationalist benches remained seated. Sir George Schuster then rose to move an amendment to restore the salt tax to Re. 1-4-0.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar thereupon raised a point of order which challenged the procedure adopted by the Government. He said that the Finance Member could move the amendment only after the Assembly had failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended by the Governor General, but this had not been the case, as the Bill which the House had been considering was not the Bill which had been recommended by the Governor General and which the Assembly had failed to pass in the recommended form.

Sir B. L. Mitter maintained that Section 66 (A) had no bearing on the present amendment. According to him the Government of India Act clearly provided that the member in charge of the Bill may move any amendment for the purpose of bringing the Bill into the recommended form. The Assembly having made an amendment inconsistent with the recommended form, it was open to the Finance Member to make his present motion now.

RIGHTS OF LEGISLATURES TAKEN AWAY.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar held that the fundamental rights of the legislature were being taken away by this unheard of procedure. The Government should have gone to the Council of State and then come back to the Assembly with a recommended Bill, if necessary. Then it would be the right time for the Finance Member to make the motion he proposed to make now. He reminded the House of the procedure adopted in 1925 and 1927 in support of this contention.

Mr. Crerar drew attention to the action taken by Sir Frederick Whyte which he said was in accordance with the view expressed by the Government.

MR. IYENGAR'S EXPLANATION

Asked by the President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar clarified his point of view thus: "I rely upon the plain language and grammatical construction of clause three of rule thirtysix (B) It contemplates a recommended Bill, and then an amendment made by the Assembly in a form inconsistent with the form recommended by the Governor General, and then if the Governor General insists upon his recommendation, he is at liberty to move the orginal form of the recommended Bill as an amendment to the amendment carried by the Assembly. Without that power, the Finance Member cannot move a direct negative as an amendment. The expression "in a form recommended" does not mean "in a form to be recommended hereafter".

Therefore the recommendation must be anterior to the amendment made by the Assembly, and that amendment must be inconsistent with that recommendation. The Assembly first knows the recommendation and rejects the recommendation and makes its own amendment. The Governor General may accept that amendment, or may still insist upon his own original recommendation. In the latter case an amendment to carry out the orginal recommendation is move by the Finance Member. The second point of order is under Section 67 (B) of the Government of India Act, the rules made under which must be considered as referring to the Bills generally. The Finance Bill being a Bill for raising revenue under Section 67 (A) Government of India Act, cannot come within Section 67 (B). The budget provisions under section 67 (A) are self-contained and apply both to the revenue and expenditure side. The Finance Bill therefore does not come within Section 67 (B) on the principle that where there is a general and special rule, the general rule does not apply to cases for which the special rule exists."

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that the carrying of the amendment should be an act in doing which the Assembly should be conscious that it was doing something inconsistent with something which had been done. There must be a pre-existing recommendation before the motion could be made.

Sir George Schuster said that the Government brought forward a Bill, in this case the Finance Bill, which was supported by the Government but not technically recommended by the Governor General. When the Opposition amended that bill to a form different from that proposed by the Government, the latter thought it necessary to restore the Bill to its original form. The Governor General gave permission to the member in charge of the Bill to make a motion to that effect. The Assembly was thus given an opportunity to debate that amendment. The recommendation of the Governor General was a necessary preliminary procedure to certification.

The President stated that he would give his ruling to-morrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY SUDDENLY ADJOURNED

—:o:—

PRESIDENT WANTS TO CONSIDER SITUATION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

The Assembly was suddenly adjourned till to-morrow owing to the fact that the President wanted time to consider the point of order raised by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar that the Finance Member's amendment to restore salt tax to Re. 1-4-0 could be moved only if the Assembly reject the Viceroy's recommendation.—A. P.

WITHHOLDING OF PRIVATE TELEGRAM

—:o:—

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March. 27.

When the Assembly reassembled after four days recess to-day, Mr. S. C. Mitra, during question time asked if (a) the statement published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" dated March 8 correct, that the following telegram addressed to the Secretaries of the different District and Branch Congress Committees on Tuesday morning was withheld by the Telegraph Office.

SUBASH BOSE'S TELEGRAM WITHHELD.

"Mahatma Gandhi Kironsankar arrested for burning foreign cloth, arrange protest meetings immediately start foreign cloth boycott propaganda and burn foreigh cloth. —Subash Bose."

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to explain the reason for withholding the message.

(c) Under what provision or law was the telegraphic message withheld and under whose orders?

GOVERNMENT'S FEAR.

In reply, the Home Member said that the telegram in question was referred by the Telegraph Department Rules to the Local Government who considering that its transmission was calculated in the absence of full details to produce disturbances or create unfounded public alarm, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act ordered that it should not be transmitted.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked what was the policy of the Government behind this prohibition of burning cloth.

The Home Member replied the question did not arise out of the main question—Free Press.

"NAWAKAL" EDITOR GETS ONE YEAR JAIL AND FINE OF RS. 2000

—:o:—

Continued from page 7.

opinion expressed by the Judge on these matters was not binding on the jury.

His Lordship then went on to explain the law on sedition. He referred to the provision in the Penal Code which provided, in the interest of the liberty of the Press and public opinion, that disapproval of Government measures with a view to get them altered, expressed in however strong language would be no offence, provided the person does not excite, or attempt to excite, hatred or contempt towards the Government.

On the question of intention, His Lordship read out the section of the Penal Code which provided that a person must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his acts.

Proceeding, His Lordship said that in considering the effect of the articles, regard must be paid to the time, place and other circumstances.

His Lordship then recalled the ruling he had given the previous day that in considering the intention of the accused with regard to the article in question (of Feb. 12), it would be quite proper to look to the trend of articles written just before or just after that particular article.

"KEY-NOTE OF ARTICLE."

His Lordship then dealt with the article or "notes" of Feb. 12. The key-note of the article, in his Lordship's opinion was that Hindus and Mahomedans had been living peacefully before the advent of the British Rule, and that the quarrels and dissensions between the two communities was due to the policy of the British Government. This key-note was brought out prominently by putting it in English a tthe head of the article of February 12. (This English passage was taken from Dr. Sunderland's "India in Bondage".)

In that article the heading "unprecedented coincidence" was significant and the jury had to consider whether it was not used sarcastically, suggesting that the combination of circumstances was not really a coincidence at all but deliberately brought about by the machinations of the Government.

The writer of the article, continued His Lordship, was seeking to ascertain who benefited by the riotz, with a view further to ascertain who caused the riots.

JUDGE'S PERSONAL OPINION.

After exhaustively commenting on the articles, His Lordship expressed his personal opinion that the articles suggested that Government were behind the Bombay riots, and that it was the accused's intention to convey the suggestion. If the jury agreed with this view then they would also agree that it was above the worst attempt to bring the Government into hatred of contempt.

His Lordship said the jury had to consider whether accused was in a "bona-fide" manner controverting the "Times" article or whether under the gnise of doing so he was suggesting that it was the Government who fostered the riots to create favourable impression for getting support for the Bill in Assembly.

Mr. Justice Blackwell finished his summing up at 6 p.m. after two hours and a half.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury then retired and returned at 6-50. The foreman informed the Court that the jury by a majority of 6 to 3 found him guilty.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and asked the defence counsel Mr. Desai whether he had anything to say.

Mr. Desai pleaded that having regard to his old age which was 57, the accused deserved lenient sentence.

His Lordship addressing the "prisonor at the bar" said that the offence was as serious as any citizen could commit. It was an offence which deserved the most severe punishment. The accused's age was urged by his Counsel as a ground for leniency. But His Lordship thought that from another point of view his age was against him, because at this age he should have known better about the nature and effect of his conduct.

His Lordship thought he would not be discharging duty if he senteneed the accused to a lesser punishment than 1 year simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, in default further term of 3 months' simple imprisonment.

MR. KHADILKAR CALM AND SERENE.

Mr. Khadilkar received the sentence with perfect calmness.

The Court dispersed at 7 p.m. at night.

MAHATMAJI WILL NOT PAY THE FINE

—:o:—

Continued From page 7.

places of public resort. I find that the Section applies to Shraddhananda Park. The discussion shows that the law is only what common sense would expect it to be. Defence make the charge that it is only for political reasons that any attempt is being made to make the lighting of bonfire in the park an offence but fact is really exactly the opposite. It is only on political grounds that one could think that it might be allowed. It would be astonishing if any of these dangerous acts were to be permitted in a public square in the City, at any rate certainly not without proper precaution and safeguard at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police. Only because of the political ardour of the accused and their followers that they may perhaps think that such burning would be allowed.

PAST INCIDENTS DON'T ALTER LAW.

The fact that such acts were permitted in the past or, at any rate were overlooked does not alter the law as I have noted. In England there is no provision even for the police to give permission. The onus here is obviously on the person who wishes to do the act to obtain the necessary permission. It is not suggested that the accused tried to get such permission or made any enquiry as to on what condition and what place if any they might be permitted to have their bonfires. Until they have done so and have been wholly forbidden to have bonfires anywhere they can hardly say that only political motives are behind this prosecution. It was their act which forced the prosecution.

POLICE CHIEF AND HIS VIEW OF LAW.

As I have found they are in fact wrong but apart from that the Commissioner of Police is at least equally entitled to his view of the law. He gave them a warning of his view. If the object of the present bonfire was merely to test whose opinion was correct the reasonable thing for the accused would have been at least to suggest a formal burning and a formal prosecution to test the point. On the other hand as is stated by the prosecution they decided to proceed with the programme as advertised which meant a demonstration on a large scale.

POLICE VIEW THE CORRECT VIEW.

Police acting on their view of the law which was in fact correct proceeded to do what they were entitled to do and what in fact was their duty to do (unless for political motives they decided to overlook the matter), namely, to prevent the commission of the offence. If accused had approached the police with a request for some arrangement to test the two views in Court and then been refused even this they might have been entitled to complain, but as they decided in the face of the warning to act on their view and on a grand scale they can scarcely complain that police in their turn decided to act on their view and this is apart from the question that accused were in fact in the wrong.

OBJECT OF PROSECUTION.

As regards the actual fact of burning this is not disputed by any of the accused. I therefore find all the accused guilty under Section 66 (II) of the Calcutta Police Act and convict them accordingly. I accept the plea of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. K. S. Roy that they also took part in the actual burning and convict them accordingly. As to the matter of punishment the maximum fine is Rs. 50. This prosecution is evidently not brought primarily with a view to punishment but with a view to establishing the rights of the matter. I accept the statement of Mr. Gandhi that he did not desire to break the law and although the manner in which the matter was brought before the Court was, owing to the action of the accused unfortunate and though such a plea would ordinarily be no valid reason for not inflicting punishment, I think in the circumstances of the case it is not necessary to inflict anything but a nominal punishment. Each of the accused is sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1.—A. P.

M. L. As' Deputation to Viceroy

—:o:—

TRANSFER OF MEERUT CASE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

An attempt is being made to approach the Governor-General for the transfer of the Meerut case to some Presidency town by Diwan Chamanlal and a few other M.L.A.'s.—A. P.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS SHOCKE

—:o:—

PRESENT INDIAN SITUATION

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The "Forward" publishes the following cable received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on March 22nd from Mr. Bridgeman, Secretary, British section of the League against Imperialism:—

British section of the League Executive deeply shocked at the Indian situation. We hope you will telegraph full statement of the facts to the British Trade Union Congress and invoke its aid to protect the Trade Union movement. Please also keep us informed of the new developments bearing in mind the probable attempt of the Government to enlist sympathy of the Indian capitalism against the Trade Union movement."—Free Press.

GANDHIJI NOT TO PAY FINE

—:o:—

DELHI, March 27.

Gandhiji arrived here this afternoon. He leaves to-night for Ahmedabad. There was a meeting of the Congress Working Committee immediately after his arrival. Those accompanying Gandhiji stated that he would not pay the fine impased on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and that he had left the matter in the hands of Mr. Sen Gupta.—A. P.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR ON JUDGMENT

—:o:—

"FIRST CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF SWARAJ THIS YEAR"

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

Mr Srinivasa Iyengar commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's conviction says:—"I suppose it was necessary for this Government to show that the greatest man can also be touched in the most frivolous and comic opera way so as to reduce his greatness and importance in the public estimation. That is the only interpretation that can be put on the three scenes of arrest, trial and conviction of the Mahatma.

It is extraordinary how prestige has to be maintained by convicting and fining Mahatma Gandhi who had proved that he had no criminal intention of defying law and notwithstanding the fact that he took up such an humble attitude that he claimed to be discharged even if his interpretation was wrong because there was no criminal intention. I feel that by no stretch of imagination can Shraddhanand Park be defined as a street. I treat this as the first chapter in the history of Swaraj this year. The second chapter is the severe repression launched by the Government."—A. P.

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

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DIABETES
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
OF 30 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Letter No. of the firm 37479.

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Yours faithfully,
MANMATHA NATH GUHA,
Medical Officer, Punga (Rangpur).

Address :—
K. P. RAY, J. P. RAY BROS., Regd.
Diabetes and Asthma Specialists,
Post Box No. 2. Dept. No. 5. Delhi.
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This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing, as well as relieving, the wearying symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folk run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, an occasional course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

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EDGAR WALLACE AT HOME

—:o:—

INTERVIEWING THE FAMOUS NOVELIST

The trouble about interviewing Mr. Edgar Wallace, the novelist and dramatist, is that he interviews you. It is more of a duel than an interview, and all the advantages lie with him.

When I saw him at his home in Portland-place, W., (narrates Commander H. M. Daniel, D.S.O., R. N., in the "Daily Mail"), he was in a strongly fortified position at his desk. He was barricaded from draughts and surprise attacks by a huge glass-screen.

He assumed a commanding position in his chair with a cigarette holder as long as a cavalry trumpet. From its end he flicked ash with unerring aim into a receptacle which more nearly resembled a vase than an ash-tray.

AWAITING A SALVO.

He was surrounded by a formidable battery of dictaphones and telephones. After running his eye over these to see that they were all in order he bade me take a seat in the most favourable position to himself and awaited my first salvo. Amid interruptions from secretaries he found time to say that he was taking things easy.

"I find that work interferes with my racing," he said. "But tell me, are they going on with the naval base at Singapore?"

I made a non-committal answer and asked what work he had on had at the moment.

"I may give up plays," he said with a twinkle in his eye, "and start a fresh hobby —writing books."

The telephone interrupted. "Hullo . . . . Yes. . . . ' How are the horses in this weather? . . . Really . . yes . . . . . right away."

While this staccato conversation was going on I was chuckling over his last remark about starting to write books, and was counting the lines of volumes with Edgar Wallace printed on the covers which lined the shelves of his bookcase.

FILM WORK.

I asked what he was doing in the cinematograph world. "I am making a film for the British Lion," he answered. "I am so dissatisfied with the British films that I have determined to settle the question whether they are wrong or I am.

"What they need is a story," he added, "and I am going to try to introduce the element of mystery. I start work on Saturday showing them what I want."

Meanwhile the secretary had arrived, the business that had been transacted on the telephone a few minutes earlier was entrusted to him, some cheques were approved for despatch, and we resumed our interview.

This time we opened fire together. "What about the new White Star liner?" he asked. In reply to my query he said he was considering making a film in Germany and would probably write a play for Mr. Owen Nares in the autumn.

"What do you think of the Diesel engine? Again I was non-committal and returned to the attack. Mr. Edgar Wallace confessed he was also writing a play for Mr. Paul Robeson.

BUSY MRS. WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace has three racing stables and Mrs. Wallace is keenly interested in the horses.

"But she has not much time nowadays," he said. "She insisted on undertaking the management of some of my plays, and she finds that it keeps her pretty busy; more busy than she always likes," he added with a laugh.

There, in this quiet study with the oak mantel, the glowing embers in the wrought-iron basket standing in the large red brick fireplace, my thoughts wandered to the army of typists whom I pictured somewhere behind the scenes all out of breath trying to keep pace with the mind of this prolific author.

"What is his latest mystery?" I wondered.

Mr. Wallace suddenly rose to his feet "Good heavens What on earth is that" asked the mystery-monger. "What is that extraordinary smell?" (Sniff . . . sniff . . . sniff.)

I felt instinctively that we were on the brink of some nerve-racking detective revelation.

A charming girl, wearing horn-rimmed glasses, appeared. I steeled myself to hear the worst. "Furniture polish, father," she said.

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Now sold at reduced rates up to the end of May in 3 sizes at Rs. 8 (full strength), Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 only.
Canvassers need everywhere.
THE PEARL PHARMACY,
LYALLPUR (Punjab).
1494

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

No Good Reason fop Expectations of Lower Prices

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report on the 26th inst:—

Americans:—Our last Report was dated March 19th since which date values are some 12 points lower. After the decline from the 21-1/2 cent level, a small recovery has been seen, but this has again been lost during the latter half of the week. Having induced a considerable amount of trade and speculative buying by reports of adverse weather conditions, latest reports now indicate that little or no irreparable delay has been caused to farm work generally. On the other hand, there has been a disposition to regard the heavy rains as providing a reserve supply of moisture in the ground against the grilling heat through which the growing crop will have to pass during the summer months. There have also been reports of a likelihood of a bigger acreage increase in the Eastern Belt than was anticipated a month ago. On the whole, an easier undertone has prevailed—and still prevails, and at any rate for the time being a halt has been called to the recent wave of bullish enthusiasm. And this in our opinion leaves the market in a much healthier condition with the speculative long interest mostly liquidated and the technical position much improved.

The final Ginning Report issued last week did nothing to undermine the strength of the statistical position—rather the reverse, as, if anything, it was slightly below general expectations showing 14,209,000 running bales equivalent to 14,150,000 bales of 500 lbs.

The near approach of the Easter Holidays is not without its effect on the market and there is a disposition to reduce commitments and to await further crop developments after the Holidays are over.

The unsold balance of the crop is, we think, in strong hands and the strength of holders' position unimpaired, and, apart from natural reaction caused through adjustments in the technical position, we can see no good reason for expectations of lower prices and think advantage should be taken of such natural reactions to accumulate contracts.

Bombay:—Over the week prices locally are about unchanged, and business has been small, the preponderance being in the nature of operations against options. Arrivals into Bombay have gained on exports, and stocks here are up to roughly 11-1/2 lacs of bales. The demand for export has shown some improvement, mainly on account of the Far East. Actual Broach itself has attracted a little attention, but the main enquiry has run on other descriptions.

The arrest, amongst others, of the majority of the leaders of last year's disastrous Mill Strike will we hope, remove some of the uncertainties of the local Mill situation to the benefit of Indian cotton, but the statistical position locally is still much against an appreciation in values and we continue to think the Home markets offer more scope for purchases than does the local market.

BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 27.

London Ready 26-1.
London Forward 26-2.
America Cent. 56-12.
China Opening 2-6-13, Closing 2-6-15.
Ready 59-7.
Falgun 59-8.
Chaitra 59-7.
Teji-mandi 0-10-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 27.

Ready 21-8-6.
Chaitra 21-7-9.
Vishakh 21-8-3.
Teji-mandi 0-1-3.
Teji-mandi 0-1-6.
"Tone of Silver—Steady. China a small buyer. Small business.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Bombay, March 27.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo Potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David		1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9808	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
China	per lb	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
Moon	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix		0 0 9

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N. Y. BANK RATE 20 PER CENT

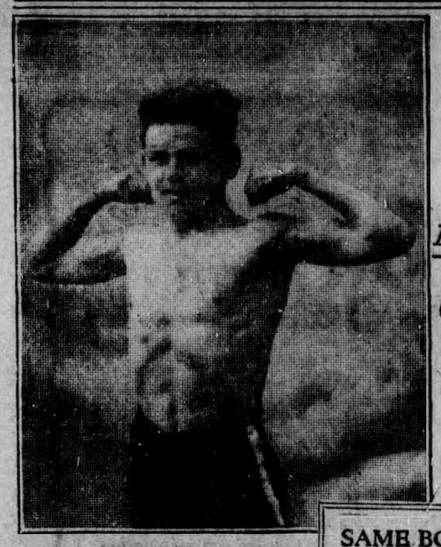
Bombay, March 27.

Yesterday reports of cool drizzing rain Oklohoma and entire cotton belt cloudy helped the Liverpool Cotton Market to rule firm throughout the day. Prices opened at a rise of 1 point closed firm at an advance of 10 points for the near months while distant months goined 3 to 4 points. Trade was the principal buyer and spot-sales amounted 10,000 Bales. American Middling Spot Cotton Prices advanced 6 points to 10.92d. per lb.

The general sentiment still continues bullish in Manchester although American Cotton Exchanges show decidedly reverse tendency. It remains to be seen how far this steadiness continues as it is reported that some mills are unfavourably affected and the move for short time is although thrown out the effect must be there.

The New York Cotton Exchange opened steady in sympathy with firmness of Liverpool market and prices recorded a rise of 16 points soon after opening. At the advance there was scattered selling and prices ruled quiet. At 11 a.m. at the time of Liverpool close prices stood 12 to 8 points above previous close. After this the New York Cotton Market was invaded with large selling orders influenced by weakness of the Share Market on rumoured Bank Rate 20 per cent. Prices recorded a sharp decline of 69 points from the highest level touched soon after the opening of the session. This level proved to be the lowest and a rally followed on short covering resulting in a rise of 32 points. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 20.75c.

Since the reported statement by the Agriculture Department, the bullish enthusiasm in American markets has been completely changed. Bulls have become bears and prices are reaching to low levels every day. The reported rise in Bank Rate to 20 per cent at New York, although it is meant to check the wild speculation in Wall Street, it is adversely affecting commodity markets. Confidence is impaired at the moment and although cotton is considered sound, it is too premature to take any bold stand in the face of variety of causes which are having their effects at present.



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Age 18

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Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
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March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
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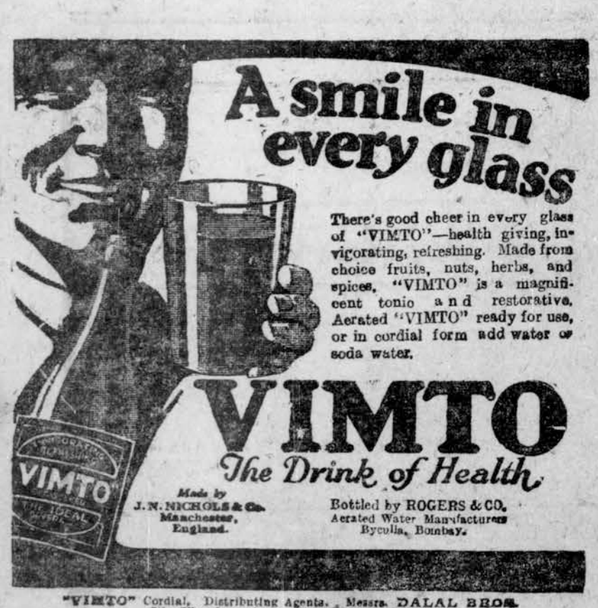

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—:o:—

How" The Mario nettes begin to dance

WHEN THE CONSERVATIVE GOVT. SURRENDERS

LONDON March 7.
(By Mail.)

I wrote to you a fortnight ago of the great confusion and the uproar caused in the House of Commons by Colonel Gretons skilful manipulations over compensation to the Irish Loyalists and how Lord Hugh Cecil with that Churchman's face of his stung the Government by stating that the rules of debate in that house prevented his characterising the conduct of the Government in refusing on the score of economy to pay a debt of honour. I then wrote to you how the Prime Minister was sent for by a panic stricken Whip and how the latter coolly threw his colleagues, Churchill and Amery over board.

That subject was raised again in the House on Friday writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India. Mr. Amery moved in the committee of supply of the House a supplementary estimate for £385,000 making altogether the total payment to the Irish Loyalists during the year of £ 1,377,000. The opposition did not challenge a division on the estimate which was then agreed to. But an interesting conversation ensued of which the following is a summary.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said he did not quite know whether one ought to congratulate Mr. Amery on what he had said or whether it would have been better for him to have got up and frankly to have said "I apologise to the House for everything that I said a few days ago. I was hopelessly wrong and I now want to take amends" (Opposition cheers). I think that would have been the most fitting thing to say but he did not do that. He said that the Prime Minister had set out very clearly the reasons for this changed attitude. did he mean in the statement made last Friday?

Mr. Amery indicated assent.

Mr. Thomas: He does. The Prime Minister has given two reasons. He gave one last Friday and he gave another dinner in Worcestershire when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was also present.

WHEN WE CONSCINATINE GOVT.

It was there that the Prime Minister told the story of the pigs (cheers and laughter) and the remark of the old drover who said they could not be "drov" (cheers and laughter—and then whispered to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "That is why we surrendered" (loud laughter). Last Friday the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury was not thinking of pigs but of votes. "The thing I remember" Mr. Thomas contitnued "is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's face. (laughter). I refuse to believe that he was thinking of pigs on that occasion (cought)—unless he had in mind the unkind things that were being said about him by his friends" (Renewed laughter).

After quoting from speeches made in the House by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery, Mr. Thomas asked "What will be the end of Government if the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister are to be influenced by backbenchers—the same Chancellor who drew attention to the spineless Ministers of the Labour Government? If he had been thinking of pigs then he might have drawn that picture, but he left it to the Prime Minister to draw that analogy."

The Hon. Member described as "Black Tuesday" the day when the Chancellor was thrown over by the Prime Minister and added that the Labour Patty now said to the Goernment: "No you cannot justify these continual jumps". The Chancellor now had to accept the bill of the Wood-Renton Committee without having a word to say in it. This was a curious situation. This was an object surrender on the part of the Chancellor (Labour Soc. cheers.)

Mr. Macquisten said he was not prepared to accept any lecture from Mr. Thomas on the matter of inconcistency because the Labour party was prepared in a few hours to give a loan of forty five millions to Russia without security. (Ministerial cheers). There was no doubt that the Loyalists had sustained this loss, and he thought it was only right that the amounts in question should be paid to these poor people.

SURRENDER IN THE FIELD

Capt. W. Benn said that three times that week there had been demands from the oter side of the Irish Channel. This was one of the unsuccessful wars waged by th Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for the Dominions with victories in debate and pitiful surrenders in the field. "I object" he saiad "to a man who has pursued a career of political crime in this House coming along with smug assurances and even evangelical addresses" Seven hundred thousand pounds had been paid to 283 people and how they wanted another £300,000. Whata he objected to was the humbug of the whole thing and Mr. Amery coming down and addressing them as if they were a revival meeting.

Why this was being paid was because the Government was in a fund and could not risk a defeat in the House of Commons when it was having so many defeats up and down the country. The undecided claims numbered 850 and there was no limit to what the Treasury might be called upon to pay.

Mr. Macquisten: Is not Wood Renton, the chairman of the committe, an Aberdonian? An Aberdonian will never give away too much. (Laughter).

Sir William Davison said that an Irishman usually asked more for a horse than he intended to take but this committee had treated them all impartially. Many people thought that if they had erred it was on the severe side.

LOOKED AFTER ITS OWN

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy asked why was the distinction drawn between the Irish Loyalists and the greater number of those who had suffered for their country during the war. What about the owners of fishing smacks, which were sunk by German torpedoes, and the householders whose properties were demolished by German bombs. It was all because one class enjoyed political influence and support and were the political allies of the Conservative party. The others were poor unsupported and disorganised. In this matter the Tory party had looked after its own friends.

"THE GREATER DISASTER OF 1929"

Sir Oswald Mosley declared that there had been no revision of the Government's conception of honour, but simply anyielding to presspre—a tame and ignoble surrender to the elements which permanently dominated the Conservative party. The members of the Tory party who successfully revolted last week were the men who otherthrew the Coalition who put the Prime Minister into power, who drove him into the disasterous electiton of 1923 and were carrying him on the greater disaster of 1929. Mr. Churchill was paying the penalty of all lively and imaginative spirits who allied themselves with the dead prejudice of reaction that sat on the Tory benches. To the end of the chapter, the Chancellor of the exchequer would be a racehorse with a donkey strapped to its back.

HOME OF GOVERNING EDICTS.

It was alleged by the Chancellor of the leaders of the Labour party were under the continuous dominion of a committee of rebellious back benchers. No one had ever discovered where that mystrious committee met, but they had discovered where the Committee met which dominated the Conservative party. It met in the back parlours of Messrs. Bass and Gretton (laughter). From that rustic seclusion were issued the edicts which governed the Conservative front bench. When the right hon. member for Burton (Col. Gretton pulled the wires the marionettes began to dance on the Government front bench. Who was the marionette of this performance? The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the man of destiny, the pathetic dangling figure. (Laughter)

As for the Prime Minister, he was making quite a speciality of throwing over colleagues. It was the latest manifestation of honesty. He might not be a good companion for a tiger hunt, or even a pig hunt—(laughter)—but every time he ran away, he proved afresh the honesty of his convictions. On this occasion once again the plain simple man had revised his former opinions, and had decided to pay a debt of honour.—Free Press.

NEW TEST IN MARRIAGE

—:o:—

"TRIAL SEPARATIONS" BY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

"Trial separations"—by order of a police court magistrate are not welcomed by representative women, who declare the experiment to be a "dangerous precedent" both to the man and the woman.

At Tottenham a three months' separation was ordered in the case of a young couple in the hope that, in the interim, they would be able to "calm down," come to their senses, and "live happily ever after."

"You are both highly strung," stated the magistrate, "and it is possible that if you live apart for three months you will regain the control of your nerves!"

Husband and wife accepted the temporary separation without the slightest hesitation.

PRECEDENT IN U.S.A.

Inquiries made by the "Daily Herald" however, seem to prove that such an experiment, practically the first of its kind in this coutry—though it is a commonplace in the United States—is not likely to prove a success.

The following are representative opinions gleaned by the "Daily Herald" on the subject:—

Miss Margery Lawrence (the actress): Temporary separation will not, in my opinion, do the slightest good.

If they separate it should be for all time. Incompatibility of temperament spells disaster; and whden disaster is threatened, permanent separation is the obvious and most natural course.

TOO MUCH PLAY.

Lady Neish, whose husband is the registrar of the Privy Council: If men and women were to work more and play less, life would be more worth the while. But it does not appeal to me—this temporary separation scheme. It is a mistake. It would be very difficult for any man or woman to remain faithful for the three months imposed by the magistrate.

Out of sight to-day really means out of mind.

The best thing they could do would be to rub along together as best they can; for even a temporary separation suggests that one—the man or the woman—quite easily may be fall in love with somebody else; and that, of course, would, in the circumstances, be very tragic.

The crux of the whole matter is just this, that people to-day think far too much about themselves.

WHEN THEY "STRUCK IT OUT."

Mrs. H. W. Nevinson, the wife of the well-known writer:—

The experiment is very dangerous indeed. The couple may, of course, get over it; but it would have been far better for the magistrate to ak the Probation Officer to interest himself in such a couple to see what he could do.

In the old days people stuck together; and they "struck it out" as best they could.

But to-day men and women marry in a fever and expect married life to be all beer and skittles.

Well, it isn't. They marry very young also; and they do not appreciate the fact that married life must be a time of give and take.

It is a terrible state of affairs altogether.

Standing Orders

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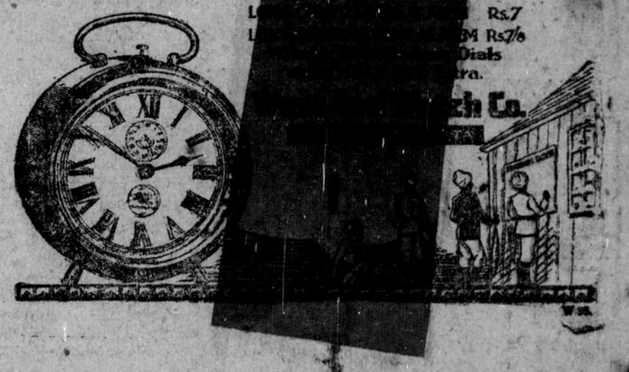
WES[illegible] 'JAZ' [illegible]



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—:o:—

Mr. Saklatwala and Indian Arrests

THREE DECISIONS OF THE SPEAKER

LONDON, Mar. 7.
(By Mail).

The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was received here in time for the "Daily Herald" to come out with a streamer across its page and naturally caused intense excitement among the Indian community. It was only a few days ago in the House of Commons that answering George Pilcher, Lord Winterton seemed to suggest he agreed with his interrogator on the need for stern measures against those who threatended a campaign of boycott of British cloth.

But immediately the news was received in this country, it came very generally to be interpreted as the result of a well-thoughtout policy of repression which occasionally breaks out in India. It was understood in Indian circles to mean that the arrest of Gandhi is the precursor of an organised repression campaign on the part of the Indian Government. Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala sought to raise this question as an urgent matter in the House day before yesterday and the ingenious way in which he was prevented from raising the question is a lesson in political strategy that should be laid bare in India, writes the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India.

On the 5th March, Mr. Saklatvala wrote to the Speaker; Mr. Speaker, I beg to ask your permission for putting an emergency question to the Under Secretary of State for India at the end of question time to-morrow, Wednesday. I am bringing my request to you to the notice of the Noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for India so as to give him sufficient time for obtaining the necessary information. I enclose the full text of my question and I submit that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi in India cannot mean only an action at law against one person, but can only mean an exceptional measure in what the Government might consider a new and grave situation."

THE TEXT OF THE QUESTION.

The Text of the Question was: Mr. Saklatvala to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he has any further information about the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other political leaders in Calcutta; whether it is the intention of the Government of India to give Mr. Gandhi a public trial on definite charges or whether it is their intention to hold him in prison without trial or charge and does the Government of India report any new and grave political situation in India and if they obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for Indian launching out on a policy of arresting political lea-

—I think it would be far [illegible] should give you the entire [illegible] on one of the sorriest [illegible] political tactical trickery.—Mr. [illegible] addressed the following letter [illegible] Winterton:—Dear Lord Winterton, [illegible] have asked for the permission of [illegible] Speaker to allow me to put to you a [illegible] to-morrow, Wednesday, [illegible] arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the situation in India causing the arrest. In anticipation of Mr. Speaker's permission I [illegible] to append herewith a copy of the full [illegible] of my question to you".

SPEAKER'S 1ST DECISION REFUSES PERMISSION.

[illegible] same day the Private Secretary [illegible] Speaker wrote to Mr. Saklatvala: "Dear Mr. Saklatvala. As you [illegible] raise this to-day in the House as [illegible] matter of urgency the Speaker thinks [illegible] can wait till Thursday if you will [illegible] down for that day. He cannot [illegible] as a private notice question for [illegible] now".

[illegible] this time Mr. Saklatvala had [illegible] Lord Winterton to the effect [illegible] Mr. Speaker's permission is given [illegible] Lordship will be in his place to [illegible] question to-morrow after-

SPEAKER'S 2ND DECISION GRANTS PERMISSION.

[illegible] this put quite a different [illegible] on the whole affair in as much [illegible] Office was apparently willing [illegible] Mr. Saklatvala ap[illegible] Speaker and obtained his [illegible] raise the matter on Wednesday [illegible] yesterday. He also wrote [illegible] to the Under-Secretary [illegible] "Dear Lord Winterton, re: [illegible] Indian' arrests. I have [illegible] through your Private Secretary [illegible], and I am extremely obliged [illegible] for agreeing to deal with this matter to-morrow. I am sure you will appreciate the reason of my putting you to [illegible] trouble as in India Parliament will be [illegible] with studied callousness [illegible] policy of commencing with the arrest [illegible] person of Gandhi's world-wide [illegible] to be made the subject of [illegible] and delayed question [illegible] the meanwhile further [illegible] may occur. I am [illegible] Mr. Speaker has given [illegible] special consideration and bear [illegible] this Indian view point has per[illegible] raise the matter to-morrow."

So far ever[illegible] claim, seen pleased [illegible] Mr. Lord Winter[illegible] Indian view point [illegible] this

earlier announced decision are two whole good things that might relent even the heart of Independencewallahs in India. But it was a shortlived dream.

SPEAKERS' 3RD AND FINAL DECISION—REFUSES PERMISSION.

Yet, yesterday, just before question-time Mr. Saklatvala received the following note from Mr. Speaker's Private Secretary: Dear Mr. Saklatvala, As there is a question on paper by to-morrow by Mr. Wellock and won down for Monday by Mr. Pilcher on the reported arrest of Mr. Gandhi, the Speaker cannot allow you to ask your private notice question to-day. I have informed the India Office accordingly.

There is no need to add by comments on this very significant piece of correspondence. What happened after the Speaker's agreeing to modify his original resolve for him to revert to it?—Free Press.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN JUTE

(Continued from page 6.)

intensified large-scale production; and those who believe that prices considerably lower than what hitherto have been charged can alone keep foreign markets secured to us will consider a diminution in dividends not only a prudent course, but also one which must be immediately acted upon.

Whatever the claims that are being made for the particular New Zealand fibre, we desire in this connection to draw attention of our jute industry to the great potentiality of another fibre that promises to replace jute to some extent under specially favourable circumstances.

"SISAL" OF TANGANYIKA.

We refer to sisal which has hitherto been extensively cultivated in E. Africa, particularly Tanganyika, and which has brought into considerable prominence what was an obscure region of the world. The sisal of Tanganyika has come to be universally recognised to be second to none in the world in length and quality. It is believed in many quarters that should sisal be grown on as large a scale as jute, there is every possibility for it to emerge as a formidable competitor of jute. Sisal has still not attracted the attention of the commercial world to its potentiality, and that is why there is no large flow of capital to the industry. Otherwise the whole of E. Africa, including Kenya, Tanganyika and P. E. Africa, besides other African tracts can, if so desired, become immense reservoirs of sisal fibre.

Now it may be asked in what way our jute industry is interested in the E. African sisal. Apart from jute, our fibre position is very weak; on account of well-known reasons the hemp fibre cannot be extensively grown in the country. It is very desirable that our jute industry should as far as possible avoid any danger that may seem to emanate from the progress of a rival fibre. With the progressive development of sisal plantations of E. Africa, those of the European importers who eagerly buy up the raw fibre will be induced to establish an independent sisal manufacturing industry in their own countries: and if E. Africa will bring forth larger and larger supplies of sisal to the market, and there is every likelihood that this will be so, the organisation of such an industry will be an accomplished fact. Our jute industry can prevent the development of such a serious situation in this way; a small section of the industry should, with some little modification in plant and machinery take to the spinning and weaving of sisal imported from E. Africa.

ADVANTAGES OF USING 'SISAL'.

The technical changes that will be demanded can easily be effected; and the benefits that will thus accrue will far outweigh what little inconvenience may be caused. If our industry will consume by far the largest supply of sisal, it will be able to prevent a rival manufacturing industry from coming into existence, which will be no small gain. Again, the sisal of E. Africa has a further claim upon our desire to import it. Though, as we have said, all the E. African territories are eminently suited to the cultivation of sisal, at present the sisal plantations are chiefly concentrated in Tanganyika. Before the war they were owned by Germans, but consequent upon that country passing on to England as a mandatory power they were sold as ex-enemy property. Many resident Indian traders came forward to purchase them, with the result that at one time as many as 60 per cent of these plantations were recognised as belonging to Indians, though since then the share has somewhat decreased owing to subsequent liquidation. Still the ownership and managements of these plantations by Indians constitute a conspicuous feature of the agricultural economy of Tanganyika, and in this connection it deserves to be mentioned that the finest quality of sisal grown in the country comes from Indian estates (notably from those owned by Mr. Karimji Jeevanji). Thus there can be no very serious objection to the importation and the consequent utilisation by us of a raw material with the production of which Indian enterprise is so intimately associated. If our industry will see its way to the working up of the E. African sisal as suggested, the existing Indian enterprise will receive a greater impetus for expanding itself, to the advantage both of itself and the trader in India. To us in India the advantage, passive though it be, will consist in this, that not only our jute industry will have prevented the growth of a rival potential industry elsewhere, but will have also engaged in what appears to be a closely allied or associated activity.

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GOVERNMENT AND NEWS AGENCIES

Mr. Sadanand on Discriminatatory Treatment to Free Press

The following are extracts from a note on the relations between Government of India and News Agencies by Mr. S. Sadanand, Managing Editor, Free Press, of India.

I have been invited by some members of the Central Legislature to state concisely and accurately the nature of the relations that exist between the Government of India and News Agencies in this country.

The question has come into prominence by the disclosures recently made in the Legislative Assembly during question hour when attention was drawn to serious misstatements of facts contained in the official publication "India: 1927-28" regarding the feeling in the country in regard to the appointment of the Simon Commission.

As one, who is closely connectd with News Agency activities in this country, I have been invited to state firstly as to whether there had been reports circulated by any News Agency or News Agencies on which Mr. Coatman's statements could have been based and secondly what are the actual relations which subsist between the Government of India and News Agencies in this country.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

I shall answer both the questions frankly. As soon as the Simon Commission was announced and there were chorus of protests against the constitution of the Commission, public attention was drawn in the Indian Press to an Associated Press telegram published in Colombo conveying the impression that the Commission really met with welcome in the country. There were also reports wired from London giving summaries of telegrams sent by Reuter in which the impression conveyed was that opposition to the Commission was really negligible. Then, when the Simon Commission actually arrived in this country in February 1928, and hartals were held in different parts of India, conflicting reports appeared in the Press through the Associated Press of India and the Free Press of India.

I made an offer to the Director of Public information tothe Director of Public Information to substantiate every one of the reports circulated by the Free Press of India and in view of conflicting reports circulated by the two News Agencies I invited him to undertake a scrutiny into the accuracy of the two reports either personally or through the instrument of a small committee. But the suggestion was not acted upon.

NEWS SERVICES AND THE PRESS

I shall now deal with the relations which subsist between the Government of India and the News Agencies in this country. Before doing so, it is necessary to state the salient features of the situation which confronts News Agencies.

In the whole country, the approximate number of daily newspapers subscribing to any kind of news service is 60. Of them 10 are Anglo-Indian owned and 50 are Indian owned. Of the 50, 18 are published in English while the remaining 32 are published in seven different vernaculars. The Anglo-Indian newspapers spend on news services three to four times what their Indian contemporaries spend on news-services. The result is that the support of the ten Anglo-Indian news papers may be said to be wequal to the support which the major section of the Indian Press are able to extend to any News Agency. The result has been that while the Anglo-Indian papers may be said to pay for the news services at commercial rates, the payments made by the Indian Press are not on commercial basis. Still, news services are made available to the Indian Press even at uneconomic rates. The consequent loss to the News Agencies has to be made good by other means, of which I shall have more to say.

There are three principal News Agencies operating in this country. They are (1) the Reuter's Agency (2)the Eastern News Agency Ltd., owning the Associated Press of India and the Indian News Agency and (3) the Free Press ofIndia Ltd. The Reuters' and the Eastern News Agency are both non-Indian companies and are even said to be one and the same Corporation for practical purposes. The General Manager of Reuters in the East is also the Managing Director of the Eastern News Agency in India. The Free Press of India is a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of Rs. One lakh and wholly owned and controlled by Indians.

The Free Press of India commenced its activities only in January 1925. Until that period, Reuters and the Eastern News Agency Ltd., acting together, enjoyed a practical monopoly in supply of news.

FACILITIES TO REUTERS AND EASTERN NEWS AGENCIES

Briefly stated, the relations between the Government of India and the principal News Agencies may be said to be as under:—

The Government of India grant to the Reuter's Agency and the Eastern News Agency the following:—

(1) Large sums of money annually as subscription to news agency telegrams. The provision in the current year's budget under the head Miscellaneous is over Rs. 79,000.

(2) Free first class travel on the Indian Railway system.

(3) Free use of Trunk Telephones.

(4) Reduced telegraph charges and

(5) Favoured treatment in regard to Government of India news.

As against the above facilities granted to the Reuter's Agency and the Eastern News Agency, Ltd., the only facility which the Free Press of India receives at the hands of the Government of India is a formal admission to the press facilities of the Government of India, notwithstanding which facilites are extended or denied to the Free Press of India at the discretion of the individual departments or officers of the Government of India. And whether by series of acts of coincidence or deliberate intention, the telegrams of the Free Press of India are subjected to serious delays over the telegraph system from time to time, complaints eliciting no relief.

I shall now discuss more fully the special privileges extended to the two non-Indian News Agencies:

The sum of Rs. 79,000 and over is paid to the two News Agencies as subscription to news agency telegrams. The supply of these telegrams involves on the part of the News Agencies no special labour as the telegrams are but summaries of the telegrams supplied to the daily press. It was pointed out to the Government of India that if the payments were not really veiled subsidies but only payments for value received, every opportunity should be given to the Free Press of India also to compete for the privilege of supplying telegrams to the Government of India either in substitution of or in addition to the services now maintained. But the Government of India would not condsider the suggestion at all.

FREE RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Application to the Railway Board for the extension of the facility of railway travel to the Free Press of India as provided to the other News Agencies elicited a definite refusal.

The Secretary to the Railway Board wrote under date 17th December 1928: "I am directed to say that free passes are at present given to the representatives of the Associated Press of India and Reuter's NewsAgency. The issue of the passes is at the discretion of the Railway Board, who decide every application on its merits. The Board regret that they are not prepared to enter into a discussion with you as to the reasons for not complying with your request for a free pass for the Free Press of India."

In reply I wrote on the 24th December 1928 stating: "May I invite your perusal of my letter of the 6th instant? I sought enlightenment as to what are the conditions which have to be fulfilled in order that a Newsagency or a newspaper may qualify itself to receive this pass. I also permitted myself to ask the reasons for the refusal merely to provide for the contingency of either there being no condition to be fulfilled or there being reasons outside the conditions for not extending the courtesy to us. The only object in seeking the information was that steps may be taken either to qualify the Free Press for the courtesy or to remove any objections which may now hold good."

The letter has not received the courtesy of either a reply or an acknowledgment to this date.

FREE USE OF TRUNK TELEPHONES.

That News Agencies were allowed the free use of trunk telephones was not known at all until attention was drawn to it by the Accountant-General of Posts and Telegraphs in his report on accounts of 1926-27 when he wrote: "The line (trunk telephone line) was utilised by him for calls of some considerable duration and as at times the amounts of bills which should have been recoverable from him rose to several hundreds of rupees per month, the aggregate benefit of this concession was not inconsiderable."

In para 28 of their report on the accounts of 1926-27, the Public Accounts Committee said:

"The Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, has brought to notice a case in which the representative of an important business concern with which the Posts and Telegraphs Department has large business transactions, had been allowed for some years free use of the trunk telephone line between two important places as an act of courtesy. It has been conceded that the grant o such concession is not unusual between bodies having business relationship with each other. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that an extension of the system may easily lead to abuse and the Committee accordingly recommend that such concessions should be given in future only by the Government of India, who should scrutinise the cases jealously and communicate their sanctions to audit."

WARTIME CONCESSION REGULARISED

It was elicited by the Public Accounts Committee that the concession was made during the war which means that the News Agency question enjoyed the concession for about ten years before the irregularity was discovered and even when the discovery was made, the decision taken was to regularise the concession but not to discontinue the concession.

That the representative of the commercial concern was the representative of News Agency has been admitted officially by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, to the Free Press of India.

The press telegraph charges are fixed by an Act of the Legislature.

Express telegrams necessarily take precedence over the ordinary press telegrams and can be handed for transmission during all the hours of day and night while ordinary press telegrams can be tendered for transmission only between certain fixed hours.

Evidently as no rebate can be paid on the scheduled telegraph charges without the cognisance of the Legislature, recourse is had to departmental instructions, whereby telegrams of both Reuters and Eastern News Agency are classified as special class of telegrams and receive treatment as if they are express telegrams, though apparently paid for at ordinary rates only.

The number of words transmitted by Reuter at Bombay in full and special services may be computed in aggregate to amount to about 40,000 words monthly. The number of words of Indian News Agency telegrams may also be said to amount to an equal number of words. Therefore, by recourse to departmental instructions, the two News Agencies are evidently allowed to transmit through the Indian Telegraph system certain class of their messages at half the scheduled basic rates, equivalent to a rebate of 50 per cent on the basic rates.

GOVERNMENT AND FREE PRESS

The general rule observed by the Government of India is that a news agency desiring extension of press facilities should apply to the Government of India in the Home Department through the Local Government and would, if admitted to the press facilities, be entitled to receive all the facilities which departments of the Government of India extend to recognised press agencies and correspondents.

The Free Press of India applied for recognition in 1926. It was one full year before the Government of India intimated that the Free Press of India would be admitted to the press facilities. The Free Press of India appointed a permanent representative with the Government of India early in 1928, after distinct assurances had been given that the press facilities would be extended to the Free Press Representative in equal measure.

Since 1928, the Free Press of India receives, as a rule, the communiques and publications of the Government of India, But several specific instance have been brought to light when a publication or a communique was made available to the other two News Agencies much earlier.

One such outstanding instance was the supply of the text of the Public Safety Bill on the eve of the Simla session of 1928 to the Associated Press of India twelve hours earlier than any other News Agency. Here it was no question of enterprise of the News Agency in question. The text of the Bill was published in the Gazette of India Part Five on a Saturday morning. The News Agencies had been officially told that Part Five of the Gazette would be made available to all alike only on the morning of publication. But in this case Part Five was made available to the Associated Press on Friday.

When the Political Department issue the honours list. The Department supplies to the Free Pree of India its communiques but it has decided that it is not prepared to supply it the honours list.

It was pointed out to the Political Department that eleven news papers rely exclusively on Free Press of India for the honours list. But the department has declined to reconsider its decision. The Anomaly of the situation was brought to the notice of the Secretary to the Home Department without eliciting the courtesy of an acknowledgment or reply. The good offices of the Director of Public Information were equested under the impression that it was one of the functions of that officer to act as liaison officer but without effect.

Several other instances can be mentioned of discriminatory treatment in regard to supply of Government of India news.

INTERFERENCE WITH PRESS TELEGRAMS.

I shall now mention a few cases of interference with Free Press telegrams.

In February 1928, when the Assembly carried by a majority the resolution boy-cotting the Simon Commission at about half past five, both the Associated Press and the Free Press sent brief messages announcing the result of the division on the resolution. The Associated Press telegram reached the Madras papers in time for publication the same evening, that is within one hour of the division. The Free Press telegram reached Madras next day at about ten in the morning after a delay of over 16 hours. The only result of complaint was a refundof the telegraph charges on that telegram and the loss of customers to the Free Press as a protest against the delay of such inordinate character.

In November 1928, when the All-India Congress Committee held its sittings, Free Press and Associated Press blended in their reports at the Telegraph Office at New Delhi more or lss simultaneously. The Associated Press ports were transmitted in time to ever centre the same night for publication in the morning papers while the Free Press reports were in ordinary delayed and were not transmitted in time for the morning papers and the Free Press Representatives at Delhi, Lahore and Calcutta had to use the trunk telephones in order to prevent papers exclusively pending on the Free Press from going to press without any report of All-India Congress Committee. Compl nint to the telegraph authorities elicited a bare expression of regret for the inconvenience caused.

Then, in January and February, 1929, the messages of the Free Press Correspondent at Peshawar were subjected to inordinate delays in the name of censorship while telegrams of other News Agencies and other correspondents were allowed free transmission though they contained identical news which when transmitted by the Free Press Correspondent were subjected to inordinate delays. Editorial comment was made on this by "The Amrita Bazaar Patrika" resulting in enquiry from the telegraph authorities in New Delhi for particulars of the delays caused to Free Press messages. And a telegram from Bombay office of the Free Press to Lahore office of the Free Press asking for particulars of delays was not delivered at all to the Lahore office. And the interference with Free Press messages continues to this date.

FINANCIAL LOSS TO FREE PRESS

Only a few instances have been mentioned, but they can be multiplied.

With payments from Government of India and Provincial Governments aggregating to rupees one lakh and quarter approximately as subscription to news-agency telegrams, with free railway travel, with free use of trunk telephones, with reduced telegraph charges and with favqured treatment in regard to official news, the Reuters' Agency and the Eastern News Agency Limited, work at profit while the Free Press of India has to work at a considera ble loss annually borne by the shareholders even though the staff of the Free Press of India work on subsistence wages.

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a certain amount from the general funds specially for the F. C. B. programme.

OVERDUE REPORTS.

Reports from many Provinces are now overdue. Reference may be made to Slause (13) of the Detailed Programme given in the 1st Bulletin wherein the contents of Weekly Reports were generally indicated. All provicial Congress Committets are also requested to expedite their respective District Committees in this behalf. The reports of the week's work must be posted latest on each Monday. The desirability of each Congress Committee publishing also in the Local Papers a very brief summary of the week's progress in terms of Volunteers working, boycotters and Merchants canvassed and Khadi sold need not be emphasised.

Such reports giving specific figures of work done are really what is wanted. It is proposed to issue to Congress Committees printed forms the Weekly Reports But until that is done it will be well if Secretaries of Committees send reports containing specific figures of progress made in each item of the F. C. B. Programme.

The Telegraphic address of the office of the F. C. B. Committee has been registered It is "BOYCOTT" Bombay.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Call to Municipalities and Congress Organisations

The Hon. Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has addressed the following letter to the Municipalities and Local Bodies in the country:

I venture to draw your attention to the item of Boycott of Foreign cloth which occupies a prominent place in the Congress programme for national regeneration and organisation. I need hardly emphasise that the use of foreign cloth by a nation which produces its own cotton and can easily be self-dependent for its requirements of cloth involves a heavy drain of its wealth to outside countries. In our case, the drain, as you well know, amounts to about 60 crores a year. The Indian National Congress has decided to carry on a vigorous campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth and the use of handspun and handwoven khadi. It needs no argument from me to convince you that practically every pie out of a rupee spent on the purchase of khadi goes to the poor agriculturists of the country. The use of khadi is thus one of the most effective means for the economic salvation of rural India which constitutes over 90 percent of the nation. I have no doubt that you and your colleages, being representatives of the people living within the local area, will regard it as your duty to cooperate with the nation in carrying out a programme which is of such vital importance to it.

HOW THEY CAN HELP.

The local self-governing bodies in India can render substantial help in the following ways:—

(1) By imposing a prohibitive octroi, terminal tax or other rate on all foreign clothimported within the local area. Where the existing Municipal or Local Boards Acts do not permit this, the local representatives on the Provincial Legislature should be approached to have the law suitably amended.

(2) By exempting handspun and handwoven khadi from octroi, terminal tax and every other local rate.

(3) By making all its cloth purchases in hanspun and handwoven khadi irrespective of its so-called costliness.

I would request you to call a special meeting of your general body at a very early date, preferably before 6th April next, for the consideration of the above three propositions. If an earlier meeting is even otherwise dwe, I shall be obliged if you placae this letter before it and give it precedence over other items on the agenda with a view to permit an early decision being reached by your local body on these important matters. May I request you to treat this as very urgent?

"F. C. B." BULLETIN

DIRECTIONS TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES

The following is the Second bulletin issued by the F.C.B. committee of the Indian National Congress:—

The arrest and prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi under the Calcutta City Police Act for the alleged offence of lighting burning in a public Park has given a great impetus to the Boycott movement. The reports received of the enthusiastic demonstrations all over the country on the 17th of March showed that the people are rising to the occasion. By the time this reaches the Congress Committees Mahatma Gandhi's trial will be over. It is necessary, whatever the result of the prosecution, that the progress so far made should be improved upon. We cannot give an effective answer to Mahatma Gandhi's prosecution unless we are prepared to work for the Boycott programme with religious zeal and from day to day. It will be useful if the Executive Committee of each local Congress Committee met from week to week to review the progress made.

GENUINE KHADI.

The Congress Organisations have to take such steps as they can see that spurious Khadi is not passed off as Genuine to people who Boycott Foreign Cloth and use Khadi. Inquiries are being made from this Office as to where Genuine Khadi is available. With a view to facilitate the work of Congress Committees a list of all the production and sale Centres of Genuine Khadi in each Province is being sent to each Congress Committee. Congress Committees should direct the public to these Centres and give complete instructions to their Boycott Volunteers in this behalf. It will be helpful if Congress Committee publish in the local Press the names of the Centres within their own Province. Khadi Bhandars which claim to be dealing only in Genuine Khadi, but are not included in this list should apply to the local provincial branch of the A. I. S. A., Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.

STAMP OF GUNUINENESS.

The All India Spinners Association is making arrangements to see that all Khadi available at the above-mentioned Centres bears the proper stamp to indicate its genuineness. The stamp will be one of two kinds: for the Centres of production which are directed by the A. I. S. A. the stamp will be in the name of the A. I. S. A. If the Centre is run by some other Agency, but is certified by the A. I. S. A. as producing or selling genuine Khadi then the stamp will be in the name of that Agency with the addition of the words "Certified by the A.I.S.A."

NEW KHADI BHANDARS.

As soon as the F. C. B. propaganda begins to produce an effect on the public there will be a growing demand for genuine Khadi. Unless it is met within a reasonable time there is risk of the movement suffering. So far as the production of more Khadi is concerned, it is understood that the A. I.S.A. has already taken up this question and arrangements will, it is hoped, be made soon to increase the output of genuine Khadi. So far as bringing Khadi to the doors of the public is concerned Congress Organisations must take up their share of the responsibility. It is impossible for the A.I.S.A. to open new Bhandars at all places. Normally speaking the Congress Committees should make arrangements to finance the sale of Khadi. In several places Congress Committees are already running Khadi Bhandars. Elsewhere there are no Khadi Bhandars. Congress Committees must grapple with this problem soon. Adequate funds should immediately be raised by Congress Committees for running small Khadi Bhandars or for providing other suitable arrangements to make Khadi easily available to the Boycotters. In special cases, the A. I. S. A. may agree to help financially if local local Congress Committee provides a portion of funds for a Khadi Bhandar.

ACTION BY LOCAL BODIES.

Efforts should at once be made by District Congress Committee to send a very early requisition sent to the Municipal Committees and District Local Boards within its jdrisdiction for the holding special general meetings to consider the following questions:—

(1) Imposition of a prohibitive octroi terminal tax or other rate on all foreign Cloth imported within the local area.

(2) exemption of handspun and handwoven Khadi from all local duties, octroi or rates, and

(3) making all cloth purchases in handspun and handwoven Khadi irrespective of its so-called costliness.

If any extending Law prevents the enforcement of (1), Members of the Legislatures should be approached to have the Law suitably amended.

As a very great effect can be produced if the local Bodies co-operate with the Congress in the Boycott Programme, District Congress Committees are requested to act in this behalf as quickly and energetically as possible. The local bodies should be persuaded to decide these questions if possible before the National Week which commences on 6th April.

BOYCOTT SUCCEEDING

Reports are already coming in that Merchants in large importing Centres like Bombay are feeling nervous as to their future dealings in Foreign Cloth. The importing firms find a reduced demand for Foreign Cloth ever since the Boycott campaign became vigorous. Not only cotton but even silk cloth imports have been affected. But a great deal has yet to be done. Congress Committees are requested to carry on an "untensive house to house propaganda culminating in a well considered programme for the National Week.

FUND COLLECTION COMMITTEES.

The item of Boycott is likely to become as days pass on, the main feature of the National programme as it comes to be worked out. It will draw the greatest number of workers, engage the largest share of each congress committee's attention and need most funds to make it a success. Congress Committees will do well to appoint special Boycott Fund collection committees to raise funds for the F. C. B. programme and its sequel the sale of Khadi. In addition to any literature issued by the central office, it will probably be necessary for congress committees to publish vernacular translations of the smaller leaflets. This and other propaganda, if it is to all to be of an intensive character will mean funds. It may possible in the case of many Congress Committees to earmark

(Continued in Column 4.)

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